The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

THE WAY UNCLE SAM GETS FARMS FROM INDIANS.

BY AMOS GILBERT.

(*Concluded.*)

All the writers and speakers that I have consulted, except Rev. Timothy Flint, (a suitable cognomen), and government officials, bear corroborating testimony. I have no words to express my disapproval of the duplicity, the avarice, the cowardice, cruelty, total disregard of inborn rights and practical denial of moral principle, on the part of the United States in relation to their treatment of the natives. Wm. Penn pursued a different course. Mark the results. He conceded the humanity—the manhood of the Indian, and thus enlightened them without impairing his self respect.

From O. L. Davenport, I learn that the Indians were very devotional. *Four times in the year the* whole tribe was engaged in imploring blessings, or returning thanks. One before planting corn; another before a hunting expedition; a third when they gathered their crops, and a fourth at the close of winter.

Those who from hearing the government story have come to the conclusion that the indian nature is altogether bad, and insusceptible of melioration cannot be expected to have an open ear for the other side; and yet I have conversed with no one here, who lived among them and knew them from daily intercourse and business transactions which does not show them in a different light. They bear uniform testimony to the integrity and truthfulness of the tribes, and relate anecdotes of kindness and self sacrifice that their despisers and traducers have not the heart to imitate. The writer from whom some of the facts in this sketch are derived, relates some that are without a parallel in authentic annals, but in character with what is said by living witnesses.

That the Saukes were not deficient in gratitude may be inferred from the fact that they presented Antoine Le Claire two square miles (two sections of land) on the western shore of the Mississippi; one of which is the site of the town Le Claire, and the other that of the city of Davenport. Those were free gifts, for the fairness he showed as their interpreter with government agents.

That there were self sacrificing ones among them is certain; for when one of them was accused of something which, if proven before a judicial tribunal would cost his life; when the proper officer went to arrest him, he found him prostrate with disease. He was about to act the trust-worthy official, by taking the body. The relatives and friends of the accused, expostulated without effect until a brother offered to take his place and suffer the penalty, whatever it might be. The substitute was accepted.

Another similar instance was this. Five Saukes were concerned in taking the life of a white man. A demand was made on the tribe to forward the homicides for trial. One was the nephew of Keokuk. He was taken and delivered; the other four made their escape. The demand for the seizure and delivery was peremptory accompanied by a threat that a failure to comply would criminate the whole nation and probably lead to their extirpation. To stave off such calamity, four of their young men volunteered to take the places of the offenders, and abide the consequences. The offer was accepted.

How the proxies fared in either of the foregoing cases, is not known, but for the credit of our human natures, philanthropy must hope that their noble self-sacrifice tendered their judges. It is believed that even a Jeffries, a Kane, a Leavitt or a Taney could not award a penalty under circumstances where a breach of civil or moral law was not imputed, or suspected.

I have been at the site of the Sauk village where Black Hawk was born, lived and hoped to die. I have stood on the promontory that juts into Rock river; known as Black Hawk's throne or tower. I have stood by the oak he climed to take a far look out to see if the enemy was approaching, but I did not realize such emotions of solemnity and sublimity; or even sympathy as I anticipated. The fault was in myself, not in the scene. My reasoning powers were in the ascendant and held the emotional subordinate. Independently of the history of the spot, it is an almost incomparably beautiful that I will not attempt a description. Another has ventured and I will copy, not however because "It is complete; only better than I can do it.

"Nothing of the kind can be more attractive than the scenery at the upper rapids. On the western shore of the Mississippi, a series of slopes are seen commencing at the gravelly margin of the water, and rising one above another, with a barely perceptible acclivity, for a considerable distance, until the back ground is terminated by a chain of beautifully rounded hills, over which trees are thinly scattered, as if planted to embellish the scene. This is the singular charm of prarie scenery. Although it is a wildness just as nature made it, the verdant carpet the gracefully waiving outline of the surface; the clumps and groves and scattered trees, give it the appearance of a noble park, boundless in extent, and adorned with exquisite taste. It is a wild but not a savage wild that awes with its gloom. It is a gay and cheerful wilderness, winning, by its social aspect, as well as by its variety and enticing gracefulness. The eastern shore is not less beautiful; a broad flat plain of rich alluvian, extending from the waters edge, is terminated by a range of wooded hills. Three miles from the mouth of Rock river was the Sauke village. In the front of this landscape, and presenting its most prominent feature, is Rock Island on the southern point of which, on a parapet of rock, is Fort Armstrong. The grape the plum the gooseberry, and various other native fruits abound—the wild honeysuckle gives its perfume to the air, and a thousand indiginious flowers mingle their diversified hues with the verdure of the plain."

The writer of the above could not have been on the tower oak, or even on the tower itself when he wrote the description or he would not have failed to make special mention of them. Nor could he have passed unnoticed the grateful meanderings of Rock River as seen from that point of observation.

The limpidness of the stream flowing, as it does, over a bed of limestone rock; its beautiful sweeping curves between banks without shrubbery to obstruct the view, and anon fringed with a healthy young growth of oak, hickory, cotton tree and other varieties. The cultivated farms may have sprung up since the writer made his observations but the almost boundless unbroken prarie on the South East is no modern creation; and it is likely that Rock river then, as now, had a half dozen channels threading the length of the beautiful island, with its dense foliage, on the opposite side of the main river from the tower.

This village on Rock river was amongst the largest, best built, and most populous of all the villages on the continent, and was the residence of the Sacks and Foxes for sixty or seventy years. United as they were, the Sacks and F[illegible]dable to the other tribes, when most numerous and prosperous, none but the Sioux stood up against them.

The gate keeper of the bridge over the stream obligingly gave me such information as he possessed: the most interesting of which was, that during the summer two Indians visited the place; they walked over the grounds extensively. They told him it had once been their home, but that they were driven from it, that the plain below the tower was covered with wigwams well filled with inmates; that they had come a long way that they might again look on the scenes once so dear to them, and take a last look at the graves which contained the bones of their fathers; that they could find no vestige of what they left except the little corn hill mounds on the bluff. They left their once cherished home in sadness. Its aspects were all changed, as well as its ownership. They have been trans planted to another abiding place; it will not—cannot ever be a *home*.

Keokuk may be among them drivelling in his dotage and tottering under infirmity, but they can never have a chief Mukatomishekikeok, nor can they forget that once they had one.

P. S. The example, of injury and wrong, set by the government has been followed up by communities and neighborhoods. Some years since a very near relative of mine resided for a time at Chicago and Laporte. During his residence there, application was made to him by a lawyer of the place who was moreover a preacher, to equip himself upon a named day, to be one of a military company to eject a remnant of the Pottowattomies who remained lower down on the lake. My relative inquired after the cause and necessity of removal.

The applicant informed him that the whites in the vicinity had been desirous, for some time, that the Indians should leave; and to induce a willingness on their part, to get out of the way, had opened the fences enclosing their corn-fields, which were entered by the woods cattle, and on finding that the Indians neither left, nor sought revenge, they fired one or more of their houses during the absence of the inmates. The inhabitants now feared that the natives would retaliate unless driven off by an imposing military force.

My relative wished to know if they had authority from the governor to command his services, on being informed in the negative he promptly refused, giving for a reason that his sympathies were with the aborigines, satisfied, as he was that they were a wronged and injured people. "My sympathies," said the applicant, are active in their behalf; I know that they have been sadly maltreated. But now the homes and persons of the whites are in danger". My relative could not appreciate the sympathy which would drive off the unoffending because the offenders feared their retribution, and closed the interview by stating that if he was compelled to go he would be found taking part with the weak and injured.

On reading proof of the first part of this essay I discovered that I had written regarding my means of obtaining information respecting Indian character and habits, forgetful of my earliest and impressive reminiscences. In my childhood and boyhood there was a daily rehersal of Indian doings in my hearing, so that nothing is so distinctly and permanently impressed on my memory.

My paternal grandfather and his family (my parents, recently married were part of the family), were taken into captivity from the then northern frontier of Pennsylvania.

It was rather a remarkable case of captivity for they took the oldest man and youngest child to their forest home without either loss of life or limb. This fact, with their reported treatment attracted so much attention that it was not uncommon for persons to come many miles to hear the recital. I was mostly present, and listened with absorbing interest.

The story is briefly this: In April 1780 a party of Indians were in the house-yard before sunrise with rifle, tomahawk, and scalping knife, so arranged that they could be used either offensively or defensively. Recognizing the leader, Grandfather offered him his hand; putting the tomahawk in the other hand, which held the scalping knife, and grasping the offered hand, he said in guttural tones, "Now you get life."

After selecting plunder and provisions with which they loaded the prisoners and themselves, they set fire to all the buildings and commenced a twenty six days march through the wilderness.

On their arrival in the British dominions they were severally adopted in Indian families to supply the place of one of the same sex and age, who had been removed by death.

It cannot be questioned that they lived a life of privation and suffering, passing as they did from luxuries, to mere necessaries, but their united report was that their treatment was as good as was possible in the circumstances. They were subjected to no especial hardships, were encouraged to participate in all the exercises and amusements and when provisions were scant, the captives were allotted more than their equal share.

In the three years they spent among them four young, well favored females testified that although they passed days and nights in wigwams with a single hunter and warrior, they had no reason to suspect from act, word or look, that they were thought of as females. The chieftain who headed the party was singularly magnanimous. In a subsequent excursion he was wounded in the arm by one of his prisoners;—he said to him "You shoot me and I die." Gangrene took place, and on the fourth day he died without uttering a word of reproach against his destroyer. The man had acted Indian like; he had fought bravely for his side, and the greater the injury done to the enemy the better.

Those who have adopted the peace principle honestly and understandingly may well say, that after all it was cruel, murderous business. This is true; but let it be born in mind that they were in the employment of a nation, professed followers of the Prince of Peace, to annoy another nation of Christians who resorted to the same agencies to sustain their [illegible]. The [illegible]

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

*Position of the United States in respect to slavery—how it was understood in France. Another confutation of Judge Taney.**

The following is copied from an Appendix to the *American Museum*, a Universal Magazine, published by M. Carey, Philadelphia, for June, 1790.—*Radical Abolitionist.*

Translation of a letter written by the Society of the Friends of the Negroes in France, to the different bailliages, or districts, entitled to send delegates to the States general.

GENTLEMEN—At the very time in which America shook off her servitude, the generous friends of liberty conceived, that their cause would be degraded, *if the slavery of the negroes received the sanction of Law.* A free man, who holds slaves, or approves of his countrymen holding them, either acknowledges himself guilty of injustice, or must assume as a principle, that liberty is only an advantage procured by force, not a right received from nature. The abolition, therefore, of negro slavery, was esteemed by the United States, and by the Convention, in which they were represented, not only a measure dictated by sound policy, but an act of justice, required by humanity and honor. And indeed, how could they claim, without blushing, those declarations of right, those inviolable bulwarks of the liberty and security of the people, if they indulged themselves in the continual violation of their most sacred principles? With what propriety could they talk of those rights, had they debased them into arbitrary conditions of mutual agreement, by showing, in their conduct, that they did not think them intended for all mankind?

As the French nation is now busy in recovering rights, the exercise of which she has neglected, she will show a spirit similar to that of the people, whose cause she has espoused—to whom, probably, she owes a great part of her knowledge—and whose cool and steady wisdom, (notwithstanding the differences of circumstances, of obstacles, and the proposed end), it were to be wished she would imitate. How can the nation protest against abuses, sanctioned by time, and established by legal forms, and urge against them the natural and unprescriptive rights of mankind, and the authority of reason, if she tolerates, by silence on the subject, so glaring a violation of reason and natural right, as the slavery of the negroes?

The Society of the friends of the negroes therefore trust, the nation will consider the trade in slaves, and slavery, among the evils, the destruction of which she must resolve on, and prepare for, and they address themselves confidently to their countrymen, met to choose their representatives, to bring to their view these criminal customs, established by violence, sanctioned by law, and pleaded for by prejudice.

We know, there are abuses that cannot be remedied in a day; which, being connected with political interest, or seeming to be so, are only to be done away with the precaution requisite to insure the desirable object; and are not to be bought at too dear a rate; and we do not request you to vote for the instant overthrow of such evils.

We now beseech you only to turn your attention to the sufferings of 400,000 men, consigned to slavery by treachery or force—condemned with their families to labor, without hope of release, exposed to the rigorous and arbitrary treatment of their masters—deprived of all the rights of na[illegible]e end of society—and reduced to the condition of domestic animals; having only, like them, the interest of their owners as a pledge of their lives and happiness.

We lay at your feet the cause of twenty nations, and of many millions of mankind, whose liberty, peace, manners, and virtues, have been these two hundred years sacrificed to the interests of commerce, and those interests probably ill understood!

We request you to insert in your instructions a special one, enjoining your deputies to require of the general states, to consider of the means of putting an end to the slave trade, and of preparing for the abolition of slavery; for it is so degrading to human nature to suppose that such abuses can be necessary to the political existence and prosperity of a great nation—that the welfare of twenty-four millions of Frenchmen must be necessarily supported by the misery of 400,000 Africans—or that nature has provided for men no means of happiness, uncorrupted by the tears of men like themselves, and undefiled with blood. And we must be permitted also to wish, that France may have the honor of setting an example to the nations, which interest will soon oblige them to follow.

You may be told that his business is foreign to your purpose; but can any of the rights of justice and humanity be so to noble and feeling minds? The assertion, however, is deceitful. What is opposed to those who wish to soften the hard lot of slaves? Necessity—policy—custom. And are not necessity, policy, and custom, opposed to your own wishes, when you demand justice for yourselves? Is it not your dearest interest to maintain that no custom, no prerogative, should stand against rights which have their foundation in nature itself? If you will condescend to look into books tending to apologise for slavery, or setting forth the difficulty of subverting it, you will perceive that the principles and concessions they contain, will equally justify every kind of tyranny, and every inroad on the rights of humanity.

We are not content with declaring slavery to be unjust, and the slave trade a source of crimes; but we desire you to consider, whether in this question, as in many others, sound policy and justice do not go hand in hand; whether the very pecuniary interests of the nation do not require a change of principles and conduct as much as the interests of humanity; and whether, as far as regards the abolition of the slave trade, this pecuniary interest does not require speedy and efficacious exertions, which it may be imprudent to delay.

We are accused of being enemies to the planters; we are enemies only of injustice; *but we do say, that no man can by any means become another man's property.* We do not want to injure their possessions; but we want to purify the sources of their riches, and to render them innocent and lawful. In short, whilst we thus plead in behalf of the negroes, we speak the language of many planters, who are sufficiently well informed to perceive that our views are not contrary to their permanent interest, and sufficiently candid to assist [illegible] a work which has for one object the giving [illegible] liberty to be [illegible].

[illegible] obedient servants,

The MARQUIS DE CONDORCET, President.
BREBAN, Treasurer.
GRAMAGNAC, Secretary.

From the above it would appear that the French Government was led to abolish slavery, under the impression that the American Government had taken measures to do so.

*"It is difficult at this late day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race, which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted. But the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken. They had, for more than a century, been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit."—*Judge Taney.* Vide 'Report of the Decision of the Supreme Court, &c. in the case of Dred Scott,' p. 407.

NON-SLAVEHOLDERS OF THE SOUTH.

Conversing, recently, with a Southern non-slaveholder, who was deeply interested in the anti-slavery question, the conversation turned upon the course and policy of the Republican party.—We suggested to him—

'Probably that is as far as you Southern non-slaveholders will be prepared to go.'

'Perhaps,' he answered, 'it may be as far as they would *dare* to go, at present. But bless you!' (he continued) 'how much do you think the non-slaveholders of the South can expect of a party pledged to let slavery alone in the States where it already exists? No, sir! your Northern movement must go beyond *that* before you can expect much sympathy or confidence or co-operation from the Southern non-slaveholders.'

'But Cassius M. Clay,' we rejoined, 'is not ready to go any farther, is he?'

'Then Cassius M. Clay,' said he, 'has yet to learn where his help is to come from. Mr. Clay is a Southern gentleman of rank, and perhaps, he has not yet learned to sympathise with the body of non-slaveholders—mechanics, tradesmen, small farmers, &c. When he learns that *these* are to be his main supporters, and when he comes to look at the subject from *their* stand point, he will be compelled to welcome the aid of the Federal Government to help do away slavery in the States.'—*Radical Abolitionist.*

TO UNION LOVERS.—We clip the following from the New Orleans Picayune of Dec. 6th:

"*Twenty-five Dollars Reward*—Ran away from my plantation, on Tuesday night, the 27th inst., the slave CHARLES. Charles is about forty years old; is a very light mulatto; has redish hair and wiskers, is freckled, and might at first sight pass for a white man; speaks English and French; has good address. I will pay the above reward for his arrest and detention in any jail in the State.

GEO. E. PAYNE.

St. Charles Courthouse Post Office."

If any "national democrat" is eager to save the Union, he may perhaps find this slave with "red hair and whiskers, passing for a white man, and speaking English and French" somewhere hereabout. It would be a noble deed to catch and return him. We shall charge Mr. Payne nothing for this advertisement.—*Pitts. Gazette*

"DISSOLUTION HINTED AT.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:

"At the late session, a member remarked to one of the Senatorial leaders of the Republican Party that the Kansas issue was taken from them. 'No', was the reply, 'it is good for ten years yet'.

The question must be settle', and that speedily, and within the limits of the Democratic majority. I entertain apprehensions that I will hardly venture now to express, that from the impudence of the Free State leaders in Kansas, and the feeling existing among members from the South, *a new danger of more serious import than any that ever yet arose, which now threatens the country.*"

This means, as we understand it, that if Congress will not admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, the South will secede from the Union or threaten to do it. Wait, let them try that, and see how it works.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A CHIVALROUS VIRGINIAN FAMILY.—James Nichols, who is said to have wantonly killed Frank Grier in Pittsylvania County, Va., is reported to have killed his own mother a few years ago. Another brother by the name of Arnold is supposed to have shot his father and killed him; and Burwell, a still older brother, killed Daniel Ashwell. Strange to say, not one of them has been punished.

HOW THE OLIGARCHY RULES.

A great deal of astonishment and indignation are expended, daily and weekly, in such papers as the N. Y. Tribune, and 'Republican' papers, generally, at the thought of submitting to the rule of the petty oligarchy of slaveholders. How it is, or why it is, they do not seem to comprehend, nor the secret of the fatality that perpetuates and aggravates the despotism, and all the hue and cry that is raised against it, and notwithstanding all the brave and resolute declarations and resolutions that it shall be tolerated no longer.

The philosophy of this humiliating subjugation of the whole country, lies in a nut shell. Its very simplicity prevents its being understood at a glance. The 'oligarchy' rules over 'white' men because 'white' men permit it to rule over 'black' men—and because reason, common sense, statute law, and constitutional law give the oligarchy just as good a right to rule over 'white' men as over 'black' men.

The consent of the 'whites' that the oligarchy shall tyrannise over the 'blacks,' is virtually, in the nature of things, in the sight of God, (and by those irrepealable laws of moral cause and effect, by which Divine Providence shapes the destinies of peoples)—the consent of the 'whites' that the same oligarchy shall tyrannise over the 'whites' also. There are no laws of nature, no laws of chemistry, of electricity, or of gravitation more sure and inexorable in their operation than the law that binds up the destinies—(the restored liberties or the continued subjugation) of the *white* men and the *black* men of America. Statutes cannot annul this law, neither can constitutions nor compacts nor compromises, in any conceivable form. Votes cannot annul it, nor any change of administration which votes can produce. If all the voters north and south of Mason and Dixon's line should unite, never so heartily, in ordaining that the slave oligarchy shall continue to control the 'black' men of the South, without controlling the 'white' men of the North, their united determination to have it so, could not make nor keep it so. Without a change in human nature and in the principles of God's moral government, the thing would not be possible, any more than the most impossible thing that could be mentioned.

This truth is too nearly self evident to be logically proved. But universal history is one consecutive illustration of its truthfulness. Where MAN does not decree and protect the freedom of MAN, there can, of course, be no earthly security for MAN's freedom. Yet it is a forgetfulness of this stale truism that sets politicians and their dupes agog for some partizan organization of machinery that shall secure the liberties of 'white' people, without securing the equal liberties of 'black' people. The question of liberty or of despotism for America is the question whether this absurdity can be exploded in time to prevent its legitimate consequences.—*Radical Abolitionist.*

GOVERNOR WISE ON FREE NEGROES.

Governor Wise has issued his annual message to the Legislature of Virginia, and, as was to be expected, it is a good deal longer than the long- [illegible] dwells at length upon the freenegroes of Virginia, their condition, and the legislation needed respecting them. We quote:

"But what is to be done with them, is the question and it is difficult to settle it justly and to our satisfaction. Several modes have been proposed. One is to send them, in one exodus, out of the State, to the non-slaveholding States of the Union. I doubt both the policy and the justice of this plan. Its reason assigned is, in a vindictive spirit, to teach Abolitionists better how to appreciate the nature of the negro. But that spirit, always blind, is apt to mistake in this, and the result would be rather to make as many missionaries among the foes to our institutions and to our people—to harden them against us, rather than to convert them in our favor. Besides, they would, on this plan, have to be sent north, to a climate not suited to their habits or natures; and it would be harsh thus to subject them to wholesale dispersion, disease, and extinction. Such is their fate in free States and in cold climates. They are not fit for freedom or frost, unless they are among friends who will provide for them; and slaveholders at last are the best friends to the african race, and their climate and location are most kindly to their natures and habits. It would be more humane, and more just to them, to take from them their liberty at once, and sell them wholesale into slavery, without their consent. But the moral sense of our people would revolt at a violation of individual and and personal rights like this, and no such usurcation would be tolerated by public sentiment. What then—if they ought not to be sent north, to free States, and the tender mercies of fanatics and frost, nor to the South and Slavery? The answer is, that we ought to colonize as many as we can to Liberia; to take back under masters as many as are willing to remain to the patriarchal protection of Slavery; to encourage the virtuous and industrious among them, by seeing that they are compelled to learn valuable trades and arts; and to reform our penal code so as to punish capitally certain of their higher offences; to punish their secondary offences with solitary imprisonment; and to condemn the minor offenders and the idle to labor on the public works. A code of discipline would soon rid us of all the vicious and dissolute, and retain to us the trustworthy, the virtuous and industrious."

It seems, then, that "the moral sense" of the people of Virginia would revolt at the enslavement of free negroes. This is encouraging, coming as it does from the lips of Gov. Wise. But he proceeds to tell us that, at present, the free negroes are especially taxed to help the colonization Society.—This barbarous law the Governor condemns. He says:

The law was passed before the new Constitution went into operation, and the Constitution provides that all taxes shall be *equal and uniform.* Now, this is not equal, and not uniform; it is special and partial, and on one class alone; and capitation tax is provided only to be levied on *white male inhabitants* of 21 years of age. Under this law, about $7,000 per annum is raised from free negroes, and about $1,000 per annum only is expended for its professed purpose of colonization. The balance goes into the general treasury, in addition to other taxes. I therefore recommend the repeal of this law levying this tax. I recommend also that a free negro be allowed in future, after a given day, to hold no land nor real estate beyond a small number of acres for a homestead; and no house or lot in a city or town; and that they be prohibited from lending money on interest to a white man at all, and from holding slaves."

As this proposed legislation is no worse than that of several free States upon the subject, we will not criticise it.—*N. Era.*

THE FLORIDA WAR MOST ENDED.—We learn from the Tampa (Fla.) Peninsular that the sick Indian, "Tommy," recently captured by Captain Mickler and his command, died on the 5th inst., at Egmont Key. This, together with the one killed, and the one they are now after, when killed, will make three of the red skins that have been disposed of since the commencement of the war. At this rate, we may look for the close of the war about the "crack of doom", be it soon or late.

The New Hampshire mills are resuming. Several are already in active operation, and others are making preparations to commence as speedily as possible.

VIRGINIA OYSTERS.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, in his message to the Virginia Legislature, lays down a magnificent programme for the oyster trade. He says:

"Virginia possesses an area of about 1,680,000 acres of oyster beds, containing about 784,000,000 of bushels of oysters. It is estimated that the mother oyster spawns annually at least 3,000,000; yet notwithstanding this enormous productive power and the vast extent of oyster beds, there is danger of the oyster being exterminated unless measures are adopted to prevent fishermen from taking them at improper seasons of the year.

"Governor Wise proposed to confine the oyster catching business to citizens of the State exclusively, and to charge three cents a bushel for all the oysters taken, which he estimates would yield a revenue of $480,000 annually. He would have a flotilla of four steamboats employed to protect the oyster beds from piraticle intruders; or he would farm out the oyster beds to private contractors to do with them as they pleased. The Governor thinks the oyster banks will pay a better bonus to the State than paper money banks, and regards them as a richer source of profit than any gold, coal, iron, or copper mines."

The Governor goes into a calculation that 36,900 tons, in all sorts of vessels, boats, canoes and skiffs, are engaged in the oyster fishery, and fixed the minimum quantity which they take away every year at 15,000,000 bushels. He thinks that the actual quantity is double this, but taking the lowest estimate, they are worth at the oyster rocks 33⅓ cents a bushel, making an aggregate value of $1,800,000. The oyster is immensely prolific, and it is estimated that the mother oyster spawns about 3,000,000 annually, in the mont of May, in that climate. It takes about three years from the spawn, for them, in favorable beds, to be fit for market.

The Governor estimates the four steamers to cost $60,000, and that $20,000 a year will maintain them. Besides watching the oysters, he proposes that the steamers shall perform police duty in garding the coast against the stealing and running away of slaves. He also proposes that all the citizens who engage in taking oysters shall take out a licence from the county courts, or from the officers of the revenue steamers. If Virginia should carry out this scheme of the Governor, she would find in two or three years a large balance on the wrong side of her ledger.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document will be found in the secular papers. It is too extensive for our columns. It is not calculated to raise our opinion of its author. In it the fillibustering of Walker is censured and hard things are said of of the Mormons, but this gentle rebuke of those enormities is no offset to the explicit sanction which is given to the Kansas outrages and the Dred Scott decision. The President assumes that this government is founded in unmeasured crime—that chattle slavery is recognized in the constitution and diffused [illegible] our soil. We will not pollute our sheets with the sentiments of a man, who, standing at the head of a republic founded on the equality of mankind, and on an avowal that their natural rights are inalienable, presumes to trifle with every feeling of justice, by affirming that we rightfully hold four millions of people in the remorseless grasp of slavery. Our rulers must rule justly—they must exhibit respect for eternal justice, and give it half as much importance as they now give to the Constitution, or they will never deserve the confidence of the nation.—*Northern Independant.*

The New York Observer warns the Atlantic Magazin to be more religious or it will share the fate of Putnam, which "was put to death for seeking to poison the public mind with semi-infidelity under the disguise of high literature; and it deserved to die." After a quotation from the article on Carlyle, this prediction is hazarded:

"No one needs to read this twaddle twice to discover that the Atlantic Monthly is the lineal descendant of the lately deceased Putnam, and the more dangerous because more sprightly, able and diversified in its plan. The next two or three numbers will have little or no infidelity in them, for the cloak has been thrown off too soon, but what is bred in the bone will come out in the meat.' The Atlantic Monthly will therefore do the work in this country that the Westminister does in England, and having made its mark so as to be distinctly known, it will go to its own place."

WHO GEN. DENVER IS.—Denver, Secretary Stanton's successor, was despatched to Kansas some time since to await the contingencies. He was a member of Congress last session from California, and since then has been an Indian agent. He acquired notoriety in California by a duel, in which he killed Gilbert, the editor of the Alta California. It was thought that his conduct was heartless and bloodthirsty in that affair, by the people of California.

OREGON A FREE STATE.—The attempt of the administration and its satellites to force Slavery upon the the people Oregon has proved a dead failure. A letter to the Tribune says:

"The election was held on the 9th inst. and our dates from Portland are to the 12th. We have heard from only seven counties, which contain not more than one-fourth of the whole population; but so far the vote is five to one against slavery.

There were three issues presented to the voters at the election: First, whether they should approve the constitution and thereby signify their desire to be admitted as a sovereign and independent State into the Union; secondly, whether they would permit free negroes to settle in the State.—There are, as far as is known, about two to one in favor of the Constitution and five to one against Slavery, and against Free Negroes.

Parson Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig tells a rather good story of John Mitchel, the Irish "patriot," who in company with a Mr. Swan, published a paper in Knoxville, Tennessee. They employed in their office a slave named "Jordan", and the story runs thus:

"Mr. Swan in the presence of Mitchel, remarked to 'Jordan' that 'we (meaning himself and Mitchel) have concluded to re-open the African Slave trade, and fill the country with real ivory-tooth negroes from Congo,' and turning to Jordan, inquired, 'How will it do?' Jordan scratching his head and after a moment's reflection, replied, 'I think it would do *fust rate*, mass Billy, provided you will *drive away all dese yer Irish out of our country, back to what dey come from, and give us de niggers in da place!*'"

PUT ON THE SCREWS.—A dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin says:

"The Administration begins to feel his great power. President Buchanan refuses to send the nominations of Postmasters for confirmation until the Northern Democrats yield and act up to his demands on the Lecompton Constitution."

The appellation of "Anti-Buchanan Democrat" is said to be creeping into use, and those to whom it is applied are already spoken of as a distinct combination. Douglas is regarded as its leader.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

INTERESTING SLAVE CASE.

KIDNAPPING AND CONSPIRACY.

Much excitement was produced in this city and Brooklyn last week by the discovery that a fugitive slave had arrived at this port in the Steamer Florida from Savannah, had been, either by the order or with the connivance of the owners of the steamer, illegally seized or confined, with the intent to send him back to his master in the same steamer upon her return voyage. The facts in the case are reported as follows:

The fugitive was 24 years of age and bore the name of his white father, James Steid, a physician of Charleston, South Carolina. His more familiar *cognomen* was "Jeems". He was a great favorite with his master and the numerous patrons of a saloon where he was employed. Tiring of the "happiness" of a slave's lot, and having carefully matured his plans, he started from Charleston and pursued his way, partly on foot, to Savannah without molestation. The whiteness of his skin doubtless enabled him to avoid suspicion. At Savannah he was concealed for a time by a friend, but on the 25 h he went on board the steamer Florida and paid for a steerage passage, no one suspecting him of being a slave.

His master, it seems, traced him to Savannah and suspecting that he had taken passage in the Florida, sent a telegraphic despatch to the owners of the steamer, or to Mayor Wood (so at least it is said), requesting that the vessel should be searched upon her arrival, and the fugitive, if found, arrested and retured. It is possible, though we are uninformed upon this point, that the papers necessary to authorise his detention under the Fugitive Slave law were also forwarded, but had not been received when the steamer arrived.

On Saturday, November 28th, the Florida, upon her arrival in the Upper Bay, was boarded by two special policemen who informed Capt. Cromwell that he had a fugitive slave on board. The Times thus relates what followed:

"The officers produced a description of the property, and the Captain protested that no such person was on board, but to be certain about the matter, a search was instituted. Every passenger on board the boat was examined, but the officers were not able to designate their man. Determined to arrest somebody, however they finally selected a man very nearly answering the description furnished them, and seized hold of him. Fortunately this man, who was white and had never been any man's slave, had several responsible friends on board who testified to his being a free man. The officers reluctantly released the suspicious party and continued their search. Approaching 'Jeems' for the third or fourth time, with their instincts sharpened by numerous disappointments, they thought they discovered, after a close examination, that he answered the description. So taking him before an officer of the boat, who indorsed their opinion that the right man was found, they quietly stowed away the piece of property in a stateroom, and taking the boat returned to the pier, No. 1, North River, where it arrived about dark. Jeems was kept in the state room until nearly 10 o'clock that night (Saturday), when he was taken in charge by Special Policemen Jackson and Cowen, appointed for duty on pier No. 1 North River. These officers [without any pretence of legal authority] conveyed the fugitive across Hamilton avenue ferry to Brooklyn, where they proceeded to the grocery and boarding-house of Thomas McNulty, corner of Dikeman and Sedgwick streets. Here an arrangement was made with the proprietor for accommodations. A room in the second story of the building was taken and occupied jointly by the two. The next morning these officers were relieved in their arduous duties by the arrival of Timothy K. Mason and Thomas Lawler, two other 'specials'. In this condition the party remained until Tuesday, the 1st inst., the officers alternately acting as a body-guard to the prisoner."

It is reported—we know not upon what authority—that these four special policemen undertook to detain 'Jeems', till the day of the steamers departure (Wednesday, Dec. 2), and then to put him securely on board, for the sum of $1,000 to be divided among them; and that McNulty, the occupant of the building used for a prison, was to have $100 more. The money it is understood, was to be paid by the managers of the boat. We should like to know the names of some of these conspirators and kidnappers, and to be told in which of our fashionable churches they offer up their prayers.

But the conspirators were defeated in the attempt to return "Jeems" to bondage. In some way, we know not how, certain friends of Humanity gained information of what was going on. On Tuesday, Dec. 1st, Mr. Theodore Tilton, one of the editors of the Independent, made an affidavit that a man was restrained of his liberty at the place above named, whereupon the Hon. Erastus D. Culver, Judge of the Brooklyn City Court, issued a *habeas corpus*, addressed "to Thomas McNulty, and to his servants and agents, and to every and any persons having in charge, detention or keeping, the person so detained, commanding him or any of them, to have the body of the person so detained before" him, at his office, No. 114 South Ninth street, Brooklyn, forthwith. And lest the man should somehow be spirited away before he could be relieved by *habeas corpus*, Judge Culver, as he was authorized to do by the statute, issued his warrant, commanding the sheriff of the county, or any constable, forthwith to "take the alleged colored man and bring him forthwith before him." This writ and warrant were placed in the hands of constables Oliser and Totten, who, accompanied by the Deputy Clerk of Judge Culver's Court, Mr. Wm. L. Harris, proceeded at once to McNulty's den, where they found "Jeems" in the custody of policemen Timothy K. Mason and Thomas Lawler, who were a good deal frightened when they found they were detected in their attempt at kidnapping. The officers took "Jeems" at once to Judge Culver's house where they arrived about 10 o'clock in the evening. McNulty and the policemen did not follow, but postponed their return to the *habeas corpus* till the next morning. Judge Culver, finding no evidence that his detention was legal, discharged him at once, and it is generally supposed that he concluded to proceed immediately in the direction of the North Star. If the owner wishes to find his lost chattel, we advise him to make inquiry for him of the toll-keeper of the Niagara Suspension Bridge. If he fails to discover him by this means, we fear it will not be in our power to give him further light.

On Wednesday morning, when McNulty and the four special policemen, John Jackson, John Cowan, Timothy K. Mason and Thomas Lawler, who had taken turns in watching "Jeems" came into court to respond to the *habeas corpus*, they were all arrested on two separate charges of conspiracy and kidnapping, and required to give bail. The bail under the charge for kidnapping was fixed at $3,000; upon that for conspiracy, at $1,500. Mr. Thomas Dixon, of No. 282 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, and Mr. Samuel Auld, of No. 21 West street, New York, signed the bonds for the appearance of the defendants, on the first Monday in January next.

The following is the section of the statute applicable to this case:

"Any person who shall, without the authority of law, forcibly remove or attempt to remove from this State, any fugitive from service or labor, or any person who is claimed as a fugitive, shall forfeit the sum of $500 to the party aggrieved, and shall be deemed guilty of the crime of kidnapping and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a period not exceeding ten years."

If these villains escape the punishment due to their crime, it will not be for the want of an upright and incorruptible administrator of Justice. Judge Culver has a proper sense of the wickedness of such an attempt to enslave a fellow creature, and will tolerate none of the dodges by which such men usually contrive to break through the meshes of the law.

But the guiltiest of the parties to this crime—the wealthy owners of the steamer—will not even be arraigned therefor. Captain Cromwell, we hope will be promptly arrested when next he arrives at this port.

The Times, in its account of this affair, thus describes the fugitive:

"'Jeems' is of medium height, slim, of prepossessing appearance, regular features, and weighs perhaps 120 pounds. He was valued by his master even in these hard times, at $2,000. He can read and write, and in conversation evinces considerable general intelligence. His complexion is so near white that, in the advertisement offering a large reward for his capture, it is stated that 'he is so near white that he would readily pass for a white man, and is rascal enough to call himself so'. The advertisement speaks the truth, as it will be seen that he succeeded in passing himself off as a white man on board the steamer, and that even the officers, who had a full description of his person hesitated some time before they dare charge him with owing labor and service to a master. 'Jeems' is even genteel. He is very good-looking, too. With his hat on, to conceal a few waves in his hair, he might walk Broadway all day, and never once suggest the suspicion that any dark blood flowed in his veins."

The same paper enlightens us as to "Jeems's" plan of escape:

"About two years ago, 'Jeems', tired of working for a master, resolved upon escaping to the North. With this object always in view whenever opportunity offered, he added to his little stock of knowledge until now he can read quite well, for one who has labored under so many disadvantages. Besides storing his mind with useful information, by practicing the closest economy he was enabled to store his pockets with the wherewith to aid him in his contemplated escape when opportunity should offer. During this time he formed the acquaintance of a free mulatto girl who was gifted with more than ordinary intelligence for one in the position she was; and we understand, it was mainly under her directions that he acted after acquaintance commenced. To enable them the better to carry out the plan of escape devised, one year ago they were united in marriage, the master consenting, as he said, 'to make his slave more contented.' Soon after the marriage, the bride started for the North, and sought and found employment in Philadelphia, at which place she remained until Friday last, when she came to this city to meet her husband. Wherever he is, doubtless, she is with him now.

GOV. WALKER'S LETTER.

The following is a sketch of the letter of R. J. Walker, resigning the office of Governor of Kansas:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 15th, 1857.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington City: SIR: I resign the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. I have been most reluctantly forced to this conclusion after anxious and careful consideration of my duty to the country, to the people of Kansas, to the President of the U. S., and to myself. The grounds assumed by the President in his late message to Congress and in recent instructions in connection with the events now transpiring here in Kansas, admonish me that as Governor of that Territory, it will no longer be in my power to preserve peace or promote the public welfare. At the earnest solicitation of the President, after repeated refusals, the last being in writing, I finally accepted this office upon his letter showing the dangers and difficulties of the Kansas question, and the necessity of my undertaking the task of its adjustment. I accepted, however, on the express condition that I should advocate a submission of the constitution to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. These views were clearly understood by the President and all his Cabinet; they were distinctly set forth in my letter of acceptance of this office on the 26th of March last, and reiterated in my inaugural address on the 27th of May last.

With these views well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 13th of March last, sustain the regular legislature of the territory in assembling a convention to form a Constitution, and they express the opinion of the President that when such a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence. I repeat then, as my clear conviction, that unless the convention should submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers in Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be and ought to be, rejected by Congress. His inaugural most distinctly asserted that it was not the question of slavery, merely, which I believed to be of little practical importance then in its application to Kansas, but the entire constitution which should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

After quotation from the President's inaugural, Governor Walker refers as follows to his course as Governor of Kansas, and its good effects: The power and responsibility being devolved exclusively upon me by the President of using the Federal army in Kansas to suppress insurrection, the alternative was distinctly presented to me by questions propounded at Topeka for arresting revolution by the slaughter of the people, or of preventing, together with that civil war which must have extended throughout the Union. My solemn assurance was given that the right of the people to frame their own government, so far as my power extended, should be maintained; but for this assurance it is a conceded fact that the Topeka State government, then assembled in legislative session, would have been put into immediate actual operation, and that sanguinary collision with the Federal army and civil war, must have ensued, and extended, it is feared, throughout the Union. Indeed, the whole idea of the inaugural address originated in the alarming intelligence which had reached Washington City of perilous and incipient rebellion in Kansas. This insurrection was rendered still more formidable, on my reaching the Territory, by the near approach of the assembling of the revolutionary State legislature, and the very numerous mass conventions by which it was sustained. In truth, I had to choose between arresting that insurrection at whatever cost of American blood by the Federal army, or to prevent that terrible catastrophe, as I did by my pledges to the people of the exertion of all my power to obtain a fair election, by the vote of the people, for ratification or rejection. My inaugural and other addresses were therefore really in the nature of proclamations so often issued by presidents and governors with a view to prevent, as they did in this case, civil war and insurrection,—I was, therefore, only performing my solemn duty when, as Governor of that Territory to whose people my first obligations were due, I endeavored to secure to them these results.

The idea entertained by some that I should see the Federal Constitution and the Kansas Nebraska Bill overthrown and disregarded, and that playing the part of a mute in a pantomime of ruin, I should acquiesce by my silence in such a result, especially where such acquiescence involved, as an immediate consequence, a disastrous and sanguinary civil war seems to me most preposterous. Not a drop of blood has been shed by the federal troops in Kansas during my administration, but insurrection and civil war, extending, I fear, throughout the country, were alone prevented by the course pursued by me on those occasions and the whole people abandoning revolutionary violence were induced by me to go for the first time into a general and peaceful election.

These important results constitute a sufficient consolation for all the unjust assaults made upon me on this subject. I understand that these assaults have never received the slightest countenance from the President; on the contrary his message clearly indicates an approval of my course up to the present most unfortunate difference about the so-called Lecompton constitution. Inasmuch, however, as this difference is upon a vital question, involving practical results and new instructions, it is certainly much more respectful to the President, on my part to resign the office of Governor, and give him an opportunity of filling it, as is his right under the Constitution, with one who concurs with him in his present opinion.

The South (Richmond) takes Mr. Douglas in hand and shaves him with a very rough-edged razor. Here is a specimen of its workmanship:

"By all the mysterious rites and solemn vows appropriate to the celebration of so signal apostacy, Stephen A. Douglas renounces the faith of the Democracy and is received into the communion of the Black Republicans.

"We cannot affect indifference at the treachery of Senator Douglas. He was a politician of considerable promise. Association with Southern gentlemen had smoothed down the ragged vulgarities of his early education, and he had come to be quite a decent and well-behaved person. In the beginning of his career, he was identified with some of the obnoxious measures of the Anti-Slavery party, but the same salutary influence to which he owes the improvement in his manners, wrought a wholesome change in his political opinions. At first an advocate of Wilmot proviso, he progressed to the point of avowed opposition to any restriction on the expansion of Southern institutions. In support of the Fugitive Slave law and the Kansas Nebraska act he displayed a firmness and a vigor which gave him the confidence of the State Rights Democracy. Altogether he ranked among the really hopeful statesmen of the country, and was regarded as a possible President by a large number of enterprising office-hunters."

The South closes its bull of excommunication as follows:

"In a speech delivered at the capital of Illinois during the last Summer, Judge Douglas explicitly and emphatically acknowledged the authority of the Lecompton Convention, and committed himself to abide its action. And yet again, he supported the bill proposed by Senator Toombs at the last session of Congress, which pointedly excluded the idea of a reference of the Constitution of Kansas for popular ratification. In fact, his change of position is as sudden as it is violent, and is precisely that sort of conversion which implies either the miraculous agency of immediate inspiration or the subtle influence of corrupt motive. The Senator has never been suspected of any intimate converse with the inhabitants of Heaven; but neither is he thought to be inaccessible to the approaches of the Evil One. In an apostacy so signal and so incapable of explanation on the hypothesis of a sincere conviction of judgment, the world will scarcely be at a loss to detect the operation of an ambition that would sacrifice every obligation of patriotism to the gratification of its own unchastened desires."

GENERAL WALKER'S ALLIES IN WASHINGTON.

We stated yesterday our impressions in regard to the complicity of the Administration in General Walkers movements in Nicaragua. We find in the *Herald* this morning a letter apparently from an officer of the United States steamship Saratoga, which confirms our impressions. He speaks of a visit Walker made to the Saratoga shortly after his arrival, and his public assurance to the commander that he had undertaken his expedition with the connivance of the government. We quote the pertinent features of this letter:

"United States Ship Saratoga.
San Juan Del Norte, or Greytown.
NICARAGUA, Nov. 30, 1857.

"Gen. Walker having expressed a desire to come on board, a boat was sent for him, in charge of an officer.

"As he was about to leave the ship he remarked to our captain that he seldom requested favors, but in this case he would request him not to form a prejudiced opinion until he knew him better. He mentioned, also, *that he would not have started on this expedition, had he not been aware that the government was not inclined to prevent him.*

"The Fashion's papers were examined and found correct, having as passengers 196 on her list."

The writer of this letter would appear to have been present at the interview he describes, and probably was an officer of the Saratoga. That Walker should have been discharged from arrest on $2,000 bail at New Orleans; allowed to enter Nicaragua in violation of his bond, under the guns of an American frigate, and finally entertained on board of that frigate, and allowed to impute complicity in his crimes to the government at Washington, without some talismanic spell which all government dependents respect, is to the last degree improbable, not to say impossible.

Is not this the first act in the Cuban drama of which the scene is to be laid in part at Madrid and part in the Gulf of Mexico?—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, DECEMBER 26, 1857.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The SALEM ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR will open for the sale of Goods at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday the 24th inst., and be continued through that and the following day. The Managers of the Fair have already received a variety of most valuable contributions. And the display of rare, fancy and useful articles, will not be surpassed by that of any former occasion. It is confidently hoped that friends of the cause will take pains to purchase from this Stock such articles as they need, either for holiday presents or for other uses. Such purchases will as readily serve the cause as their contributions in money. Such as may not be able to attend and may send their orders, will find them promptly attended to.

A refreshment table will be kept in the Hall, accessible at all times, for which contributions are solicited.

Contributions may be sent to the care of the Editor of the Bugle, or to Joel M'Millan, Salem.

These contributions may consist of any of the products of your farms or your workshops, grain of all kinds, fruits, preserved or otherwise, poultry, eggs, butter, cream, cheese—stone-ware, furniture, shoes—clothing of all kinds, as well as fancy articles.

The Committee also request contributors to forward *early*; when convenient, before the day of opening the Fair.

KANSAS AND ITS CONSTITUTIONS.

There are two constitutions now before the people of Kansas, already framed and completed for their adoption and government. Mr. Banks in the United States House of Representatives and Mr. Douglas in the Senate, have each presented bills to authorise the people of that Territory to form another; so that if the people fail to get a good one at last, it will not be for want of any desirable number from which to choose; if indeed they shall be permitted the privilege of making a choice, which is the question now agitating the President and Congress at Washington. Of the two constitutions now already completed—the Topeka and Lecompton, both are essentially and positively pro-slavery and unfit for adoption by any people, who honestly regard the rights of man on the future liberties, honor and welfare of this young State.

The Topeka Constitution was framed and adopted by what are called the Free-State men, and the Free State Party, of Kansas, and yet it is in fact as positively pro-slavery as its Lecompton rival. The Border Ruffians indeed have descended more into revolting details and specifications and made their works unalterable. But both defy Heaven, outrage manhood and insult liberty, by recognising the right of slavery on Kansas soil. It is so, in that it concedes the right of slave-hunting in all its territory, and the validity of all existing congressional slave hunting laws; in that it recognizes the rights of existing slaveholders in the Territory. And is at best, essentially pro-slavery, in that it disfranchises and proscribes the colored citizens of the Territory, who are notwithstanding marked with the appellation of "Free men."

The Lecompton Constitution provides as follows, in regard to colored persons, bin dand free. Its provisions in regard to colored persons not slaves is summary and emphatic: *"Free Negroes shall not be permitted to live in the State under any circumstances!"* Judge Taney's decision tersely put. They are to be expelled, exterminated or enslaved.

The slavery article in the Constitution is as follows:

ARTICLE VII.—*Slavery.*

SEC. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, or without paying their owners previous to their emancipation a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated,—They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State; provided that such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrant; and provided, also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owner of slaves to emancipate them saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them the necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb, and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the directions of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of a higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall maliciously dismember, or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be indicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

The clause of the constitution to which Mr. Douglas specially objects—which provides for its enforcement without being submitted to the people is as follows:

[11.] Before this constitution shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory for approval or disapproval, as as follows: The President of this Convention shall by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of them, to be appointed as follows: The President of this Convention shall appoint three commissioners in each county of the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election in the several precincts of their respective counties, *and to establish precincts for voting, and to cause polls to be opened at such places as they may deem proper in their respective counties;* at which election the constitution framed by this Convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty one years, for the ratification or rejection, in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books by two clerks by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed, *"Constitution with slavery" or "Constitution without slavery"*. One of the said poll books shall be returned within eight days to the President of this Convention, and the other shall be retained by the Judges of the election, and kept open for inspection. The President, with two or more members of this Convention, shall examine said poll-books, and if it shall appear upon examination that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the "constitution with slavery", he shall immediately have the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States as hereinbefore provided. But, if upon such examination of said poll books it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from this constitution by the President of this Convention, and slavery shall no longer exist in the State of Kansas, (except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with,) and shall have transmitted the Constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States as hereinbefore provided. In case of the failure of the President of this Convention to perform the duties by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the President *pro tem.*

In order to understand this clause, in its full bearing upon slavery, it must be borne in mind that slavery now exists in the Territory, by virtue of the laws of the Bogus Legislature, and that this constitution affirms those laws to be valid, so that those who may cast a ballot written—*"Constitution with no slavery,"* do not vote against its legal and constitutional existence in the State, now and for all time to come. They only vote against the four sections above constituting a part of the constitution, and it is said that so well satisfied are the Ruffians of the Territory of the security of Slavery without this seventh article that even members of the convention who formed this constitution and advocated the introduction of this article, are going to vote, constitution with no slavery; at all events, they may with entire confidence of the introduction of the slavery into the new State, and its perpetuity therein, so far as their laws and constitution can introduce and perpetuate it. This will appear still clearer in view of the fact that this constitution, in the article providing for its future "revisal, amendment or change," specifically declares,—*"But no alteration shall be made to affect the rights of property in the ownership of slaves."* Thus the constitution fixes slavery upon the State without any posibility of its constitutional removal. If the people submit now, there is no hope hereafter but in revolution.

The present phase of the contest, however does not so much regard the existence of chattel slavery in the State as the political enslavement of the whites by forcing upon them a constitution they disapprove and which was framed by fraud for the express purpose of their subjugation. This has united and aroused the people of Kansas to the firm purpose of resistance at all hazards. And in the eyes of all nations they will be justified in resisting such tyranny even unto blood, if need be.*

But the "white" people of Kansas, hopeful to avoid a bloody extremity, persuaded Governor Stanton to call together the Territorial Legislature, which now for the first time, is composed of a majority of free state men—a majority so strong as to be able to adopt any measure they choose in despite of the veto of the new border ruffian governor, whom Mr. Buchanan has sent out as the successor of Governor Stanton. It is now hoped by the free state men, that being decidedly in the majority, and having the prestige of the law on their side, they may successfully thwart the plans of the ruffians, though aided by the craft and power of the federal government.

We have thus given our readers a concise, but we hope intelligible view of the affairs in this territory to which all eyes are now directed.

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*If this be so, and who can deny it, how much more are the free colored people justified in a like resistance; and how still more honorable and righteous the vindication of justice and liberty which the slave might seek in blood.

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. TOPP.

We regret to learn by the last Anti-Slavery Standard, of the death of this estimable man. His decease occurred at his residence in Albany N. Y. on Friday evening December 11th. Says the Albany Journal, "most of our readers knew and respected Mr. Topp. Although of the proscribed colored race, by his industry, taste, intelligence and manly deportment, he acquired a handsome property, and the confidence and friendship of all who knew him."

Aaron M. Powell, writes to the Standard on the occasion as follows:—

Few there are whose lives have been more uniformly and religiously consecrated to labor for the promotion of the best interests and the well-being of their fellow-men.

For many years he has cheerfully and liberally contributed of his talent, his moral influence, and his means, most valuable co-operation in bearing upward and onward the glorious Anti-slavery enterprise. Numerous are the heroic adventurers from the scenes of Southern oppression, who have thanked God and taken new courage, and who refer with blessings to his memory for his generous and self-sacrificing aid in the hour of greatest need.

In no case have his efforts been attended with more important results than in that involving the culture, elevation and enfranchisement of the nominally free colored people, so generally the victims of popular hatred and prejudice. Identified by complexion with that greatly wronged class, such were his noble characteristics, that universally he commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

The *life* of such a man is itself the most powerful of arguments, more potent for good than any word which could be uttered, or statute enacted.

He was most vigilant and untiring in his endeavors for the moral and political elevation of the colored people, for the establishment of greater facilities for through education and culture.

For such a vindication of the rights of humanity, irrespective of color or condition, accompanied by vigorous efforts for real progress, he will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

As an upright and honorable business man he had no superior, and in that capacity he had won the confidence and esteem of a large circle of patrons and friends. In social life his was always a welcome presence. Few are recipients to as great a degree of the rare endowment of native refinement, and an intuitive sense of propriety. His self-possessed, dignified and gentlemanly bearing indicated to all the spirit of a superior man.

Through life the devotional and religious element, sincere, catholic and liberal, has been strongly marked in his character.

Thus early he has been removed from a position of great usefulness in this sphere of life, but, we may hope and fondly believe, to one of still greater importance, whither he has gone.

I mourn his loss as a dearly beloved personal friend.

A. M. P.

PATERNAL KINDNESS.—The will of the late Geo. W. P. Custis, who resided near Washington City, provided that *all* his slaves, on his different plantations, be set free within the next five years, leaving it to his executors to provide the necessary funds, from his estate, to remove them from Virginia. There are about three hundred of them. We are glad to record this instance of paternal regard in the late Mr. Custis.

The Cincinnati Gazette from which we clip the above paragraph, characterises the act of Mr. Custis as *"paternal,"* with especial propriety. For if general rumor is at all to be credited this aged "patriarch" numbered among his three hundred slaves several of his own children and grandchildren. That Mr. Custis made no distinction between his own enslaved children and those of other fathers, is well. We can rejoice even in death-bed manumissions, though we should be glad to have them come earlier in life, both for the sake of the emancipator and the emancipated. But even this sort of repentance is very unwelcome to the slave holders. They see clearly that, as all slaveholders must die, if the rule were universally adopted, all slaves would be emancipated. This does not suit their tyranical thoughts and habits. They would make slavery eternal as well as universal over the earth. The Charleston Mercury, denounces the practice as "a death-bed folly, committed only by men in their second childhood," "as a removal of so many men from the industry of the State" —"a wanton destruction of property" which the state should interfere to prevent.

UTAH.

The latest advices from Utah, represent the Mormons as firm in their determination to resist the entrance of the federal troops into their Territory. They are making vigorous warlike preparations. The spirit which animates the people of the Territory will be learned by an extract from one of the inflamatory sermons of Governor Young. He says:

This people are free, they are not in bondage to any Government on God's footstool. We have transgressed no law, and we have no occasion to do so, neither do we intend to; but as for any nation's coming to destroy this people. God Almighty being my helper, they cannot come here. [The congregation responded by a loud Amen.] That is my feeling upon that point.

I do not often get angry, but when I do I am righteously angry, and the bosom of the Almighty burns with anger towards those scoundrels, and they shall be consumed, in the name of Israel's God.

After doing what they already have done to this people, after sending among us the filth and scum of all creation (as some of the officers were) as officers of the government, contrary to the genius of our institutions. I want to tell them that though they continue to send poor, pusillanimous curses here to be government officers we will not submit to it, troops or no troops. I shall tell them this in plainness and simplicity, and they shall find that in my simplicity I will try to sustain so righteous a position.

If you do your duty in this respect you need not be afraid of mobs, nor of forces sent out in violation of the very genius of our free institutions, holding you till mobs kill you. Mobs? yes for where is there the least particle of authority, either in our constitution or laws, for sending troops here or even for appointing civil officers contrary to the voluntary consent of the governed. We came here without any help from our enemies, and we intend to stay as long as we please.

BRIGHAM DEFIES THEM.

They say that their army is legal, and I say that such a statement is as false as hell, and that they are as rotten as an old pumpkin that has been frozen seven times and then melted in a harvest sun. Come on with your thousands of illegally ordered troops, and I will promise you, in the name of Israel's God, that you shall melt away as the snow before a July sun.

THE FAINT HEARTED WARNED TO LEAVE.

I have told you that if this people will live their religion, all will be well; and I have told you that if there was any man or woman that is not willing to destroy anything and everything of their property that would be of use to an enemy if left, I want them to go out of the territory, and I again say to-day, for when the time comes to burn and lay waste our improvements, if any man undertakes to shield his he will be sheared down, for "judgment will be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet." Now the faint-hearted can go in peace, but should that time come, they must not interfere. Before I will suffer what I have in times gone by, there shall not be one building, nor one foot of lumber, nor a stick, nor a tree, nor a particle of grass and hay, that will burn, left in reach of our enemies. I am sworn, if driven to extremity, to utterly lay waste, in the name of Israel's God.

PREPARATIONS TO OPPOSE THE TROOPS.

Suppose that our enemies send 50,000 troops here, they will have to transport all that will be requisite to sustain them over one winter, for I will promise them, before they come that there shall not be one particle of forage nor one mouthful of food for them should they come. They will have to bring all their provisions and forage, and though they start their teams with as heavy loads as they can draw, there is no team that can bring enough to sustain itself, to say nothing of the men. If there were no more men here than there are in the Seminole nation, our enemies never would use us up, but they could use up themselves which they will do. The Seminoles, a little tribe of a few hundred, in Florida, have cost our government, I suppose, in the neighborhood of a $160,000,000, and they are no nearer being conquered than when the war commenced.

MEETINGS AT MOGADORE.—Benjamin S. Jones, J. Elizabeth Jones and Joseph A. Howland, will attend a meeting at Mogadore on Sunday the 3d of January next.

ANTI-SLAVERY LABORS WEST OF THE CUYMOGA.

Benjamin S. Jones, J. Elizabeth Jones and Joseph A. Howland, will lecture for a time in the counties of Medina, Lorain, Ashland and Huron, commencing in the month of January.

As will be seen by the notice above they will be at Mogadore on Sunday the 3d of January. After spending some days in that vicinity, and visiting Akron and other places they will be prepared to go west and north west. Will the friends through Medina, Lorain, Ashland and Huron, who desire meetings in their respective towns, write *immediately*, stating the fact and giving the names of persons in the various places, they desire them to visit.

Letters may be addressed to *Joseph A. Howland, Akron, Summit Co., O.*

There is now offered to the friends of our cause west of the Cuyahoga a rare opportunity to build up the anti-slavery sentiment in their region. The lecturers named above, are devoted, faithful, thorough; unsurpassed by any in their thorough acquaintance of the question in all its bearings and relations, and clear, forcible and eloquent in their presentations of it. We commend them to the co-operation of the abolitionists in the region they are about to visit, who can do much to augment their usefulness, by aiding them from place to place, and by securing comfortable houses for meetings, and a *thorough* notification of all appointments.

RUMOR.—Governor Chase is not exactly of President Buchanan's opinion, that slavery is the only 'domestic institution' of the country. Rumor connects his recent purchase of a tasty and commodious residence in Columbus with the intention to place in it as his wife, an accomplished young widow of Cincinnati, daughter of a wealthy and influential citizen of Columbus. The Governor's sister, from Toledo, will preside over his new home for the present.

FOREIGN.—The last steamer from Liverpool brings intelligence that the coming Parliament will totally abolish the East India Company's Government, and will bring that unhappy country immediately under the control of the British Government. The French Government, it is thought, will abandon, for a time at least, importing slaves from Africa into its colonies, under the name of free imigrants, and it is to be hoped that a renewal of the nefarious traffic will not be permitted. A new conspiracy against the Emperor has been discovered in Paris.

DISCHARGED.—Judge Burgoyne, of Cincinnati, who was brought before a magistrate of that city, charged with oppression in office, in fining an attorney who prostituted his standing at the bar to aid a kidnapper, has been discharged. The magistrate deciding he had no legal authority in the case.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN NEW YORK.—The last Anti-Slavery Standard informs us of the successful prosecution of anti-slavery labors in New York, by Miss Anthony and Mr. Powell, assisted on several occasions, by Oliver Johnson.

IN A BAD HUMOR.—Frederick Douglass' Paper, in commending the last number of the Radical Abolitionist relieves itself by a growl at the "Garrisonians". Though we do not agree in measures with the Radical Abolitionist, we have a hearty admiration of the major part of the last issue and we showed our appreciation, by quotations from its columns. Mr. Douglass says:

"The only fault we have to find with the Radical, this time is that it treats the Garrisonians with far more respect than we think they deserve. They are a bitter persecuting set; and omit no opportunity for disparaging every form of opposition to slavery which does not emanate from themselves. The weakness of complimenting those, who repay compliments with insult is not ours. It has not been long since the Treasurer of the 'American Abolition society' was by implication held up as a dishonest man by the organ of the Garrisonians. Our organ indirectly repays the foul imputation by charitably conceding honesty to its accusers. We like not that wasteful expenditure of christian charity."

We are happy in the belief that this decision does not emanate from the court of last resort.

SERMON BY A SLAVE.—The Rev. Wilmore S. Elsey, a Maryland slave preached a sermon at Jayne's Hall, Philadelphia, on Sunday, from the text, "And never man spake like this man,"—John, vii., 46. After a neat and commendable introduction, he spoke more particularly: 1st, of the teachings of Christ; 2d, the manner of His speaking; the effect of His speaking.

At the conclusion, he stated that he was a slave; that he was born in Somerset County, Md.; that at two years of age he was bought by Mrs. Bayley, at Cambridge in Dorchester County, Md.; that he is fifty-one years of age, that his mistress, who was fond of him to the amount of $1,000, had died intestate; that her daughter had him appraised; that his price was set down at $350; that she was now in abject circumstances, and that he wanted to relieve her by paying her the sum he was worth, and be conscious that he had done an act of charity to a poor woman and had given himself freedom.

CONVENTION OF THE GOVERNORS OF KANSAS—A GOOD IDEA.—A friend meeting Gov. Reeder in New York a few days since, said, "Well, Governor, things are working." "Yes," said the Governor, "and, do you know, we think of calling a convention of the Governors of Kansas, in order to compare notes and decide upon some plan to quiet agitation and settle the affairs of "Bleeding Kansas." The fact is, the Government has got so much on its hands in removing the unfaithful degenerate democrats, and then finding its personal to fill their places, that we fear it cannot attend to Kansas affairs." "Well," said his friend, "I think you are likely to have a full meeting."

FIELD NOTES.

DEER CREEK, Stark Co. Dec. 19th, 1857.

DEAR M: After leaving Columbiana County we went to ALLIANCE, where our first appointment was made for Wednesday the 9th. The night was dark and rainy, and perhaps you are aware that Alliance is not provided with superior accommodations for pedestrians under such circumstances. When we reached the house of our friend Dr. Thomas, we learned that he was absent on professional business, and his wife thought the weather was so very unfavorable that the friends would hardly think it worth while to open the meeting house. Not feeling satisfied, however, to make an appointment and not meet it, and the Dr.'s daughter volunteering to be our guide, we went out into the mud, and rain, and darkness to find the house, and the people, provided any were there. In order to travel more expeditiously we took the railroad track, and although it was impossible to see our way, the rails enabled us to find it; and in our journeying we passed, without the aid of boats or bridges, numerous miniature lakes, and sloughs, if not of Despond, yet of a very unpleasant material. Upon arriving in the vicinity of the meeting house we were unable to discover any lights, and thereupon returned whence we came, exhibiting, when we entered the Dr.'s house, unmistakable evidences of being of the earth, earthy.

Upon reaching ATWATER, on Thursday, we ascertained that our appointment had not arrived there in time, so we were obliged to defer our meeting there until a more convenient season, which will probably be next week.

I wonder if you ever chased up an anti-slavery appointment—hunting hither and thither over hill and valley for the place where your audience was to gather—meeting disappointment after disappointment, and finally settling down upon the conclusion that you had been chasing the mere ghost of a meeting. We had such an experience on Friday last. Having heard when in Alliance that an appointment had been made for us at Deer Creek on the evening of the 11th, we accordingly started from Atwater at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and after a rough ride reached the meeting house where we supposed we were to lecture. No one there had heard of such an appointment, but after making sundry efforts to obtain some reliable information, we learned that a meeting had been advertised for us in Lima. We retraced our way to that place with all convenient speed, but found no lights, no fire, no people, and no appointment—the latter having failed to be given out because of some untoward circumstance. At 7 o'clock we stopped to take breath, and putting up for the night at the house of our friend Isaac Coates. I hope you will give us credit not only for meeting all the appointments made for us, but doing our best to meet some which never were made.

At MARLBORO on Saturday evening and Sunday we had three large meetings. At the first two, when we considered more especially the moral and religious bearings of the question, we had some opposition from Disciples and Methodists. The opposition was not, however, of a kind which denied that members of both those sects held slaves, but which attempted to show that those of them who were anti-slavery in feeling, did not by their religious connection necessarily endorse the christian character of slaveholding members. That position they defended with great zeal, and joined forces in order to do it. I was assured that under ordinary circumstances these sectarians are any thing but nineteenth century patterns of Johnathans and Davids, but the moment anti-slavery appears, *they forget for* a while all their former feuds and make common cause against what they regard as a common enemy. And yet if their own testimony is to be taken they are *very* anti-slavery; and it is of course a mystery to some of the unenlightened why such excellent abolitionists choose to remain in religious and political fellowship with *Christian* and *Democratic* men-stealers.

On Sunday evening, when we discussed very thoroughly the political aspects of the cause, and anticipated considerable opposition, we were very much surprised by having none. Whether the silence of our auditors was because of their approval of our sentiments—because of the conviction that our position was right, or whether it was owing to some other cause I cannot say.

On Monday evening we went to HARRISBURG, where our audience was less than might be expected from the number of houses in the place. It was mostly settled by French Catholics, and we did not anticipate receiving much attention from that part of the population. We were assured that about all of the inhabitants who could understand English were at our meeting, and as we could not speak French, I suppose there was no special reason for desiring the presence of the representatives of "*la belle France*."

The people of Harrisburg had heard but little, and knew far less about the principles and measures of abolitionists; we therefore thought it best to give them the A B C of *reform*, and present so plain and simple a view of their duties and responsibilities as we trusted would awaken in them thought and inquiry. We held but one meeting in the place, but probably gave them as much anti-slavery truth as will at present benefit them.

Having been invited to GREENTOWN, we held meetings there on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, having large audiences in the Town Hall. This was also new ground to anti-slavery lecturers, and apparently the people heard the truth gladly, and neither Democrats nor Republicans felt disposed to question the correctness of doctrines which declared all political parties acting under the United States Constitution to be the practical allies of the slave power. It is seldom we meet with a more attentive auditory, or one whose general appearance indicated more self-respect than that which welcomed us at Greentown. The village itself, though composed mainly of quite ordinary houses, had a cleared-up look that was quite attractive, and made me think by contrast of a village you and I know of, which was described—rather hyperbolically, it is true—by a mutual friend as "a place where every body threw everything down, and where nobody picked anything up."

B. S. J.

For the Bugle.

SOUTH WAYNE, Dec. 10th, 1857.

DEAR FRIEND ROBINSON: I closed my last letter to you, by giving you some account of the meetings in Jamestown, attended by Mr. Brown, Mr. Howland and myself. I think I did not tell you that in one of those meetings we were entertained for half an hour, or more, by a methodist minister in defence of slavery; he asserted that the bible sanctioned slavery, that God had ordained it, and hence it must be right—but notwithstanding the divine origin of the holy sin, he denied any connection with it ecclesiastically, insisted that the Methodist Church North, has come out from the Methodist Church South, and that his assertions might be proven true, he kindly informed Mr. Howland that he could obtain a Discipline at the house some little distance from the room in which we were speaking; he seemed, however somewhat surprised, not to say mortified, when Mr. H. drew from his coat pocket the Methodist Discipline and proceeded to read therefrom, facts which proved him guilty of fasehood. The Rev. gentleman, (Bates by name), found it necessary about that time to leave, having first informed his followers that he thought it not best for them to listen longer to such infidelity.

After the Jamestown meetings were concluded, we separated, Mr. Howland and Mr. Brown going to Greenville and some other towns. I to Kinsman, Vernon and Orangeville. The meeting was an entire failure at Kinsman, not one person presented himself to make an audience, save the one who kindly took us to the place appointed. I was the guest of Zaphney Stone in Kinsman, and I am glad to acknowledge the generous hospitality of this good friend, who together with his wife, did much for our comfort and pleasure during our stay in that place.

At Vernon, we had a very good audience, the people seemed anxious to hear, treated the speaker very respectfully, and gave us an earnest invitation to visit them again. Mr. Brown has since spoken to them. At Orangeville we had a large gathering; Mr. Joseph Brockway was with us there, and assisted us, making an earnest and effective speech. A young Methodist Preacher was present at this meeting, and took exceptions to our statement that the Methodist Episcopal Church was connected with slavery. After having proved the fact by the Discipline, which we find necessary to take with us; he made another complaint, which was, that we charged falsehood upon the ministers—very unfortunately for the feelings of this member of the fraternity, we were able to prove this charge also; a young man by the name of Reed came to the assistance of his minister in defence of the church—we have seldom met with a more pitiable sight, than this young man; he seemed to us a *bloated libertine*, and his conduct that evening and the week following, confirmed us in our first impressions. He charged upon us, spiritualism, free-loveism, anti-marriage, &c., &c. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Mr. Brown held two meetings in the same place during that week, and on the next Sunday Mr. Howland and myself went among them again. We were not allowed the use of the meeting-houses, although they were standing unoccupied. The afternoon meeting was tolerably civil, though a good *church member* delivered himself of some very impudent words addressed to Mr. Howland. But the evening meeting is hardly describable. The house was densely packed, the stove heated to almost a white heat, and the smoke of tobacco could be *felt* as well as smelled. I asked that the windows be raised, and kindly requested the *young* man who sat puffing at his cigar to desist, he took no notice of the request, but when Mr. Howland asked him a little more *earnestly* to throw it out of doors, he positively refused, making use of language too gross to be written. At length the smoke so completely prostrated the vitality of Mr. Howland, that he was obliged to leave the house; I fortunately bore the poison better, and was able, by standing in the door to speak. As Mr. H. left the house, the *rowdies* followed and surrounding him, said all the vile words that their fruitful memories could recal, but finding that he could not be moved to answer, they changed their course and commenced a tirade of abuse of my humble self; but this course proved quite as futile in moving Mr. H. to a quarrel as the previous action had been. After an hours walk in the open air, Mr. Howland so far recovered as to be able to take the stand; he spoke with an earnestness and power equal to the occasion, and though our disturbers were still near us, sometimes at the windows, sometimes in the door, smoking the vile weed, saying wicked obscene words; we had a good meeting and I am sure some good was done for the cause of the bondman.

We held several meetings in Hartford, and were civilly treated by our audiences. We were all of us entertained several days at Burgh-hill by Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, not only were our physical wants supplied by these good friends but we found a sympathy of soul, that none but those situated as is the field worker, in this great reform, can appreciate. God bless such friends, I would I could make them feel how dearly they are cherished in my "heart of hearts."

At Hartford Mr. Brown left our company, and Mr. Curtis took Mr. Howland and myself to West Andover, where we have held several meetings, and are to hold more. We have also been to Wayne, Cherry Valley, Dorset and Coldbrook; of these meetings I have not now time to speak—I will in a future report. Of the friends *too much* could not be said, the Kings, Deans, Culemans, Browns, Hossingtons, Whitmores, Edwards and many others; "let their praise be in the mouths of all the saints," they richly deserve Heaven's choicest blessings.

In haste,
LUCY N. COLMAN.

MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Dec. 17th.

A sort of informal convention is being held at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, simultaneously with the Anti-Slavery Fair which is in progress in the same building. It commenced its session yesterday at 3 o'clock, and was organized by the appointment of Henry Grew as chairman. Mr. Grew made some appropriate remarks on the importance of the cause, and opened the way for other speakers, by declaring the meeting free to all who might desire to address it.

Mr. Robert Collier, a local preacher among the Methodists, and lately an agent of the Pennsylvania Anti Slavery Society, addressed the meeting. He said that the ruling idea of the Abolitionists was the *universal brotherhood of man*. They taught the doctrine that in every human being, no matter how degraded or what the color of his skin, we are to recognise a brother. This, he regarded as the fundamental idea of the Gospel. In fact, the Abolition Society of these United States embraced his idea of a Christian Church, better than any other organization in the country. He had attended a Presbyterian Church in West Philadelphia lately, in company with several of his evangelical friends, and had heard a sermon, able in dogmatical theology, in which the minister consigned to endless and inexpressible torments, all who do not enter through the narrow aperture of a certain belief—no matter what their moral character or conduct. His evangelical brethren, orthodox men, as they were, laughed at the bigotry of the preacher.

Mr. McKim alluded to a remark made by Mr. Grew, in which he spoke of "political discouragements." Mr. McKim saw nothing discouraging in the political signs of the times. On the contrary, he hailed with great satisfaction the indications afforded by the present aspect of affairs. The chief fact that now claimed attention was the split in the Democracy. This reminded him of the contingency hinted at in the proverb in which "Honest men were to get their dues." The slave power was losing its fastest friends. Douglas, Forney, and others, who had gone farther than the farthest in carrying out the schemes of the slaveholders, had now to bare their backs to the overseer's lash, because there was found to be a depth of degradation and a point of self-stultification to which even they were not adequate. The slave-drivers now treated Douglas and Forney with the same contumely they had poured on the heads of Sumner and Seward. Here Mr. McKim read an article copied into a Philadelphia paper from the Richmond South, in which the editor of the latter journal sneers at the "vulgarities" of Douglas' early education. "Association with Southern gentlemen says the editor of the South, "had smoothed down the rugged vulgarities of his early education, and he had come to be quite a decent and well behaved person."

Mr. Grew agreed with Mr. Collier on the whole, but objected to his making anti-slavery synonymous with Christianity. A man might be an antislavery man and not be a Christian. Mr. Collier defended his position. A belief in the Trinity, the Atonement, &c., he said, was no test of character. "If a man hated his brother whom he had seen, how could he love God whom he has not seen?" If a man believed, with his heart, the doctrine of the brotherhood of man as Christ taught it, and acted accordingly, he held the cardinal doctrine of Christianity.

At all this Mr. McKim rejoiced. Not that he looked upon these disaffected Democrats as accessions to the ranks of Abolitionists, or even of the "Black Republicans," as they were derisively called; but because in the loss of these men and their confederates the slaveholders had lost their most valuable Northern coadjutors; and because it was a sign of the good time coming, when the North and the South should be arrayed against each other fairly and squarely on the sole issue of slavery.

Mr. McKim was followed by Miss Remond, a lady-like young woman of color, who was listened to with more interest apparently than either of the preceding speakers. Miss Remond's subject was well chosen, and her speech that of a person not unaccustomed to address public audiences.

Mrs. Mott followed in an earnest and eloquent appeal. Miss Remond had noticed as a discouraging fact that Rev. Dudley Tyng had been turned out of his church for some words in favor of Freedom, and Prentice, from South Carolina, an owner of more than a hundred slaves put in his stead.—Mrs. Mott stated that Mr. Tyng now preached to larger audiences than listen to him in his former church, and that "last first day evening" he addressed a crowded house with great power and effect, on the "Sin of Oppression."

The Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock to-day.

Miscellaneous Summary.

POST OFFICE.—We are requested by the Post Master of this place to state that the Post Office will be closed on Christmas day from 11 o'clock A. M., till 4 o'clock P. M.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that Senator Sumner's nervous condition was such that he felt himself unable to endure the excitement of listening to Douglass's rebellious speech, and therefore retired from the Senate chamber immediately after the Senator from Illinois took the floor.

John C. Fremont and wife visited Boston recently. They were the guests for one evening of the venerable Josiah Quincy, at whose house they met a large circle of friends. Mr. Fremont had the good sense to decline an invitation to a public dinner with which some of his political friends sought to honor him.—*A. S. Standard.*

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Dec. 18th.—Iranistan the splendid country seat of Mr. Barnum, was destroyed by fire last night about midnight. It is supposed to have been set on fire. Mr. Barnum had commenced refurnishing it, proposing to reside there.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19th.—Last winter, a boy named Charles E. Sagi, about nineteen years of age, was missing from his home in Cromwell, near Middleton, in this State, and an Irishman named Patrick Nugent was charged with murdering him and putting his body under the ice in Connecticut river. In a few months afterwards a body was found in the river without a head. This body was believed to be that of the missing boy, from several marks upon it, as well as from a portion of the clothing. Soon afterwards the lining of an overcoat was found, answering to the description of that worn by the missing person.

Some months after, a sailor, named Benson, directly charged Nugent, the Irishman, with the murder. He said he saw the deed done, and assisted Nugent in putting the corpse under a haymow. He described his dress, the color of his hair, &c.—declared that he had not had any peace of mind since the murder, and that he had come to Cromwell especially to divulge all he knew about it. He confronted Nugent, and charged the deed upon him. The accused denied it, but trembled from head to feet.

A true bill was found against Nugent, and he was to have been tried this month. Within a few days, however, the missing boy has been discovered in the interior of Pennsylvania, by his uncle. A special court was immediately held, and Nugent liberated.

The sailor has been arrested for perjury, with intent to take life, and acknowledged his guilt. The crime will send him to State's Prison for life.

MR. BUCHANAN'S "DOMESTIC RELATION."—Great allowances ought unquestionably to be made for the ignorance of a man who, at the age of seventy or thereabouts, has never been a father or a husband; but when Mr. Buchanan takes upon himself to assert in a message to Congress, that slavery is the only domestic relation about which the people of a new State ought to be consulted, it is high time that position be taken against electing old bachelors to the presidency.—*N. Y. Eve., Post.*

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT does not, it is said, intend to close her professional career until after a final visit to the United States." We are gratified to hear it.

THE MORMON WAR.—The war department is said to be crowded with applicants from every section of the country for commission in the army for Utah. A number of young men in Harrisburg, Pa., are endeavoring to raise a company and tender its service to fight "Brother Brigham."

The Gentleman who is to marry LOLA MONTEZ is PRINCE SHULLOSKI, Duke of Beslis, and Duke of Biets in Austrian Poland. He is said to be one of the richest noblemen in Silesia, with an income of nearly three hundred thousand a year. The marriage will take place in Paris next month, and the parties will return to the United States where, it is said, the Duke has invested large sums of money.

A GENTLEMAN in Terra Haute has a map of Mexico drafted by Aron Burr himself, in contemplation of his expedition against that country, when he was arrested for treason. The different points on the gulf, and the location of the principal places in the interior, are delineated with a minuteness and fidelity seldom met with in productions of this character.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.—The Senate of the State of South Carolina, on the 8th inst. without debate, disposed of the report and resolutions in favor of reopening the slave-trade by indefinite postponement. We cannot but express satisfaction with the removal from the council of the State of a proposition fraught with so much danger to Southern union and harmony at a period requiring every influence to promote them.

The Mattoon (Ill.) *Gazette*, which came out a short time since in favor of Slavery in that State, has changed hands, and now advocates a different doctrine. Even Egypt could not sustain such a paper.

THROTTLING.—It will be remembered that some time since Senator Brown stated, in a public speech, that Mr. Buchanan had told him that "Squatter sovereignty was a pestilent heresy, and that he would throttle it."

It seems to be pretty evident that he will throttle squatter sovereignty, or squatter sovereignty will throttle him.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The last English papers are filled with a very long telegraphic dispatch from Berlin, relating to the approaching marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England. It is to be an immense event in all respects. A palace has been almost rebuilt, but a medical congress (to use the popular phrase,) has decided that the dampness of the rooms will be injurious to the health of the young couple, and therefore they are to commence "housekeeping" in one of the old palaces. It's a hard case but then the citizens seem determined to make all the amends in their power. The city of Berlin is to present the young prince on his marriage with a table, a vase, and two candelabras of silver. The burgomasters of the principal towns on the Rhine have met together to see in what way they can best express their congratulations. The Silesians have wisely concluded to found some charitable institution in commemoration of the happy event. One such society has already been formed, which shall, on the coming wedding day of the princely couple, and on every recurring anniversary, confer on one young wedding couple out of each of the eight provinces of Prussia, without distinction of religion, the sum of one hundred thalers, as a help towards commencing housekeeping. And another institution is formed for honoring the marriage and benefiting agriculture at the same time. The name of the latter is the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Victoria Stiftung, and the name of the other is worse still. Truly this is a great flurry over a very common event.

THE RICHMOND WHIG ON GOV. WISE'S THREE MESSAGES.—The Richmond *Whig* thus hits off its "Gizzard Foot" Governor, and the three long messages which he has recently sent to the Virginia Legislature: "Our neighbor, the Governor, being an extra sort of an individual, we have done him the honor to print his message on an extra sheet, which will accompany the daily and country editions of the *Whig* to day. Ordinary and commonplace Governors content themselves with delivering a single message, but *our* Governor, being the immensest and most eccentric of pumpkins, has been unable to relieve himself of his surplus gas in less than three. Wonderful and extraordinary man! He comes nearer discharging the functions of a steam engine, than any other man or thing on the top of the ground. He can write or speak forever, on any and all subjects, and instead of experiencing the slightest sense of exhaustion or fatigue, appears to catch new inspiration with every new effort, and, we take it, that he will never stop this kind of business until Old Nick himself shall take him by the throat and drag him home. And even after he gets home, he will instantly insist upon assembling all the devils in Pandemonium, big and little, and making them a speech—to those not present on the interesting occasion he will inevitably address a long letter. How marvelous is 'Gizzard Foot,' and how sublimely ridiculous!"

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Two men from North Carolina have been in this vicinity some three weeks, engaged in an effort to secure two negro brothers, named Tom and David, who have been engaged on a farm somewhere in the neighborhood of Ann Arbor. One of the men was a "roper," brought on for the purpose of decoying the negroes away quietly. He found their residence, and conversed with them in disguise, and had fully arranged with them for a trip to Dayton, Ohio, when his plans were frustrated by the injudicious appearance of the owner, who was immediately recognized by them. At about the same time, they recognized the "roper" as a previous acquaintance, formerly known at the South. The negroes refused to have anything more to do with them, the owner came to this city for officers to effect the arrest. He was informed by them that the attempt was a bootless one, as the negroes were not likely to remain and be caught, after having recognized him; but he insisted upon their going with him, however, and they did so. As might have been expected the birds were flown. They came to this city, and crossed over to Windsor, where they were afterwards visited by the owner, who endeavored to persuade them to go with him peaceably. One of them was willing to do so, but the other was not, and persuaded his companion to the same mind. Rather than attempt to gain forcible possession of them, the owner gave up the pursuit and returned home. The negroes are now in Windsor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

RETURNING TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS.—Within the last few days a number of members of the late Calhoun Convention have passed through St. Louis on their way to the Southern States, no doubt for the laudible purpose of reporting progress to their constituents. They do not hesitate to disavow, peremptorily, any desire of returning to Kansas, that territorial paradise of politicians. It may be mentioned also, en passant, that they inveigh loudly against Senator Douglas, and say that he was weekly in communication with the Convention, was advised of everything, and up to the hour of adjournment led them to believe that their course would meet with his strongest support in the Senate. His present attitude, therefore, they attributed to some new revelation in regard to his own prospects, and denounce him for acting in bad faith. If it should ever be necessary for the Calhoun Convention to reassemble, (which God forbid!) its members would have to be summoned from sixteen States.—*Mo. Democrat.*

SITTING IN THE SEATS OF THE SCORNERS.—It does not suit us, the manner in which the election for Chaplain in the House was trifled over by the members. John Penman receives thirty nine votes, and this man who publicly avowed that he had quit preaching and praying and turned lawyer, and who, only a couple of months since, rushed upon a public stand to assault Judge Goodrich (it is said with a deadly weapon), is elected to pray over the members of the House. Can his prayers avail much? Then Gov. Gorman received two votes for Chaplain—a man that is passed praying for others. Four other gentlemen received a single vote a piece, who have certainly no "call" for such a vocation. The only respectable candidate run, Dr. Van Ingen, received but twenty-three votes. Shame!—*St. Paul Minnesotian, Dec. 5.*

THE PLUNDER IN DELHI.—A letter from a soldier of the 6th Carbineers, says: "For a description of the riches of Delhi my pen is inadequate. Cashmere shawls, inlaid with gold, bodices covered with gold lace, skirts of dresses, watches, bars of gold, beds of silk and down, such as no nobleman's house in England could produce—you would see Sikhs carrying out of Delhi the first day as if they were almost nothing. A shawl which in England would fetch £100, they were selling for four rupees; and you may depend our fellows were not behind them. It is supposed the Rifles will go to England with upwards of £1000 each, though General Wilson has issued orders that the prizes shall be put together and divided. Most of our men are worth upwards of 1000 rupees."

A case has just been decided in Indianapolis by which it is declared that Marriage in Indiana requires no formalities to make it legal, except the mere agreement of parties; that it is a civil contract only, and differs from other civil contracts merely in this—that it cannot be dissolved, even by mutual consent. Sect. 7 of Revised Statutes of Indiana says:

"No marriage shall be void, or voidable for the want of licence or other formalities required by law, if either of the parties thereto believe it to be a legal marriage at the time."

The agreement must afterwards be recorded, but the failure or neglect to do this is punishable simply by a fine.

AN ECCENTRIC JUDGE.—The last Leavenworth Times has a most piquant paragraph. It says: "The proclamation which Acting Governor Stanton has issued, has had a most excellent effect upon Kansas. When Judge Cato read it, he exclaimed, in that chaste and classical style so peculiar to his honor, 'By G—! the d——d abolitionists have got us!' and then 'adjourned' to drown his sorrow in sundry glasses of Lecompton whisky.

The Richmond Enquirer announces that "Slavery is recognized and established by the Ten Commandments."

ARTESIAN WELLS IN SAHARA DESERT.—At the meeting of the American Institute Farmer's Club, held at noon yesterday, at 351 Broadway, a paper was read giving an account of the success which has thus far attended the sinking of Artesian wells in the great African Desert of Sahara. The first well was bored in May, 1856, in the oasis of Oued River, near Tamerma, by a detachment of the "Foreign Legion," conducted by Engineer W. Jus. Water was obtained in June at the rate of 900 hogsheads per hour. The joy of the natives at the discovery was unbounded, and, with great solemnity, they consecrated it by the name of "The Well of Peace." Another bore in Tamaqua gave 120 quarts per minute. The temperature of the water in both cases was about 75 deg Fahrenheit. The supply of water furnished by these wells will, by means of irrigation, produce vegitation where none was ever seen before.

THE REMOVAL OF JOHN MCKEON.—There are rumors from Washington to the effect that there are other reason than the act of opposing Mayor Wood which have tended to the removal of the New York District Attorney. It is said that he has become too efficient (or officious) in suppressing the slave trade. This had made him obnoxious before the sin of opposing Fernando Wood was committed.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED—In Rochester, Iowa, on the evening of November 29th, by the Rev. William Bagley, Mr. HARRISON W. BAILEY of Rochester, Iowa, to Miss CATHARINE E. THAYER of Rochester, New York.

MARRIED—On the evening of the 16th inst., by Professor E J. Lane, at the residence of Josiah Hartzell, Esq., in the City of Davenport, Iowa, Mr. OLIVER C. LOGAN to Miss REBECCA E. JOHNSON of Mt. Union, Stark County, Ohio.

SALEM ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Ladies of Salem and its vicinity will hold their annual Fair at the Town Hall in Salem during the Christmas holidays.

Will not the friends of the Slave in our own State and the West, unmindful for a time of their own cares and sufferings however great, remember and labor for those whose bodies and spirits are crushed beneath the awful weight of American Slavery in this country. The only hope for the Slave hangs upon the continued individual efforts of Abolitionists. Let us, then, once more rally for the rights of the Slave, giving and laboring; with Justice and Truth for our watchword and our motto.

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING,
J. ELIZABETH JONES,
ANN PEARSON,
LAURA BARNABY,
JANE M. TRESCOTT,
HARRIET WHINERY,
ELIZABETH LEASE,
SARAH BOWN,
A. B. DEMING,
ELIZABETH P. VICKERS,
MARY NORRIS,
MARGARET HISE,
SARAH N. McMILLAN,
ELIZABETH McMILLAN,
EMILY ROBINSON.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING WEST.	1ST. EXPRESS.	2D EXPRESS.
Leaves Pittsburg,	6,30, a. m.	2,15, p. m.
" Enon,	7,30,	4,14
" Columbiana,	8,00	4,50
" Salem,	8,34,	5,14
" Alliance,	9,23,	6,01
" Crestline,	2,00 p. m.	10,30
Arrive at Chicago,	4,40 a. m.,	8,00
GOING EAST.	2D EXPRESS.	1ST EXPRESS.
Leaves Chicago,	8,45, p. m.,	6,00 a. m.
" Crestline,	12,55,	10,05 : :
" Alliance,	4,24	3,24 : :
" Salem,	5,57	4,02
" Columbiana,	6,24	4,31
" Enon	7,05	5,17
Arrive at Pitts'g	9,10	7,20

J. H. MOORE, Superintendent.
October 17, 1857.

ZNOS L. WOODS & CO.

Steam Engine Builders,

ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO

Engines of the best patterns built to order, on very reasonable terms.
June 21, 1856.–1y.

Botanic Medicine,

HIGH-STREET, SALEM OHIO.

MRS. C. L. CHURCH, takes this method of informing her friends, and the public, that she has permanently located on the North side of High-st., between the Canfield road and Lundy-st., where she intends keeping a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES, carefully prepared by herself and warranted free of all deleterious substances.
Salem, Ohio, April 19, 1856.

J. Deming & Co.,

Have just received a good stock of CHOICE *GROCERIES*, consisting of nearly everything kept in our line of trade. We call particular attention to our SUGAR, COFFEE AND CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

We buy for Cash and will sell cheap.

WANTED.

3000 bushels prime dried apples for which the highest market price will be paid.
☞Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.
J. DEMING & CO.
Salem, Oct., 14, 1857.

PITTSBURGH WATER CURE.

This institution for the Cure of the sick, is situated on the Ohio River and Ohio and Pa. R. R., 10 miles West of the City at *HAYSVILLE STATION.*

All kinds of disease successfully treated. For particulars Address either of the physicians, Box 1304 Pittsburgh, Pa.
S. FREASE, M. D.
H. FREASE, M. D.
MRS. C. P. FREASE, M. D.
April 13th, 1856.

The Celebrated Steel Pens, No. 708,

Manufactured by Joseph Gillott, for sale wholesale and retail, by
J. M'MILLAN.
Salem, .24, 1857.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Executions and Summons for sale at th's Office.

WINTER OF 1857.

BARGAINS UNPRECEDENTED!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

J. & L. SCHILLING

Beg leave to announce the opening of their second *large stock of Fall and Winter Goods*, which, owing to the great financial crisis and the general crash amongst Eastern Manufacturers and Jobbers, they are enabled to offer their friends and patrons at greatly reduced prices. All those who want *Extra Cheap Goods*, of the Best Quality and Latest Styles, will find it to their decided interest to call soon at the

"CHEAP CORNER,"

and make their selections while the Stock is yet fresh and the assortment good. The Ladies will find us on hand with a Splendid Line of Plain and Figured French Merinoes, Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, All and Half Wool Cashmere Plaids, Valencias and Poil De Chevres, Coburgs and Alpaccas, Madonna Cloths and Detages, Delaines, Ginghams, Prints,
Also, much the largest
and cheapest lot
of
Broche, Bay State, Watervliet and Gentlemen's
SHAWLS

Ever offered in market. Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, and Hosiery, in endless variety BONNETS and BONNET RIBBONS.

LADIES' & GENTS' CHENILLE & WOOLEN SCARFS!!

A GENERAL STOCK OF NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—Of Men's and Boys' Pantaloonery we claim much the best assortment ever offered in the Salem Market, and at prices full *twenty per cent. less.* Bed-Blankets, so Cheap that none need be without them. All Wool, Half Wool and Cotton Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, at extra reduced prices. Wall and Window Paper, also, Green Gum Cloth and Transparent Window Shades and Fixtures in Great Variety.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

A full stock embracing all the new patterns of the season at *prices defying competition.* A full supply of

Family Groceries,

of the Best Quality.

☞Feeling thankful for past favors, we only wish to add, that as we are the only firm in Salem, that has visited the Eastern Markets, since the great decline in the prices of goods; we are also the only House that can give you the advantage of that reduction in your purchase.

Feeling satisfied that we have not only the Goods to accommodate your wants, but also at Prices, highly complimentary to the CHEAP CORNER, we solicit an early call.

Yours, Respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLING.
CHEAP CORNER, Salem,
December 5th, 1857.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

The subscriber is in receipt of a good supply of Goods adapted for the season, which were purchased after the decline in prices, and having taken pains to secure the LATEST and *MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES*, we are confident of being able to please all who may call upon us.

The stock consits of a full assortment of all the various kinds of goods kept in a country store.—Woolen and Domestic Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys, Blankets, Muslins, Ladie's Talmas and Cloaks, READY MADE CLOTHING, FASHIONABLE Hats and Caps, Ladie's and Gentlemen's Furs, Hosery, Gloves and Gauntlets. And an assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Dress Trimmings and Bonnets.

Dress Fabrics!!

A full assortment of Foreign and American Manufactures in great variety. SILKS! SILKS!! The best Dollar Black Silks ever brought to this market. Fancy Dress Silks.

STELLA, BROCHE, and WOOLEN

SHAWLS!!

☞REMEMBER, we want MONEY, having been caught in this revulsion with a big pile of Wool on hand, we pledge ourselves to sell for CASH or PRODUCE as LOW as goods have ever been sold in this market, and respectfully invite all persons visiting Salem, to give us a call and examine the stock.
JACOB HEATON.
SALEM, October 24, 1857.

GROCERY & PROVISION

Store.

J. M. THOMPSON keeps on hand a full assortment of all kinds of Groceries: Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and Syrup; also Bacon, Fish by the barrel, half barrel or pound; Flour, Rice, Cigars, Tobacco, Soaps and Burning Fluid. He is receiving fresh Goods from the East and West nearly every day, and can and will sell as low as any other establishment in Town.

N. B. Western Reserve Cheese constantly on hand and for sale.

☞Cash paid for Eggs.
Salem, May 30, 1857.

REMEMBER THAT

A. Bradfield

Has removed his HAT and CAP STORE, to the building one door west of James Brown's Grocery Store and immediately opposite the Butter Store; and would respectfully invite the attention of the Public to his New and Superior stock of *HATS and CAPS*, as he is now constantly receiving the Latest Improved Fall Styles. They will find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they have been selected with the greatest care; his Stock is the Largest and most complete ever brought to the market; embracing every description of Plain and Fashionable Silk, Soft Fur Hungarian, Low and High Crown French Felt, and Ladies' Riding Hats, Friends' Otter, Muskrat, and Russia Brush, Children's, Fancy, Plain, Fur and Wool, and all Kinds, Colors, and Shapes, of Men's and Boys' Wool Hats.

☞*His stock of Caps is superior to any ever brought to Salem*, embracing every description of Plain and Fancy Cloth, Silk and Cotton, Plush, Velvet and Mohair Caps.

☞Any person wishing any article in his line cannot fail to be accomodated either in article or price.

☞*REMEMBER THE PLACE, IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE BUTTER STORE, SOUTH SIDE MAIN ST., SALEM, OHIO.*
A. BRADFIELD.
Salem, September, 1857.

J. C. Whinery, D. D. S.,

Has removed his office to the corner of

MAIN AND BROADWAY,

SECOND STORY, (ENTRANCE FROM BROADWAY, AT THE SOUTH END OF THE BUILDING;) for the purpose of securing increased facilities for the practice of Dentistry.

He proposes to spare neither pains nor expense in keeping pace with the onward march of his Profession. His stock of DENTAL MATERIALS is selected by himself at the head of the market, and his past success, he trusts, has been such as to give assurance that full satisfaction will be given to those who may require his services.

☞All operations WARRANTED.
Office hours from 7 A. M., 'till 5 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Evening Post gives the following bird's eye view of our recent diplomatic intercourse with Spain, which will be found interesting:

"The most decisive paragraph in the message relates to Spain, and if we interpret the President's language aright, he is much dissatisfied with the supineness of our Minister at Madrid, and is determined to replace him with a man who will carry into effect the policy in regard to Cuba which the President has had so much at heart ever since he took a seat in the Cabinet of Mr. Polk. Mr. Buchanan evidently parts with Mr. Dodge without tears, and is not unwilling to testify to the country his dissatisfaction with the Cuban policy which that Minister was sent out to inaugurate at the Spanish Court. To appreciate the significance of this passage of the message, the recent history of this mission needs to be borne in mind.

In 1845, when Mr. Buchanan was Secretary of State, Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina was sent out to Madrid to buy Cuba, and was secretly authorized to offer $100,000,000 for the island. The negociation was not only unsuccessful, but the proposal and bearing of Mr. Saunders together rendered Madrid so hot for him, and his residence there so unpleasant, that he spent most of his time and salary in cultivating an acquaintance with the other capitals in Europe. These instructions of Saunder's were kept secret until President Pierce renewed the application through Mr. Soule, who went out in the interest of Mr. Buchanan, and against the judgment of the Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy. Mr. Soule found the Spaniards indisposed to trade upon any terms, the sum of $250,000,000 not appearing to be any temptation to them; whereupon the Cuban party in Congress and in the President's councils, of wh'ch Mr. Buchanan was the head, resolved to frighten Spain into the sale. Mr. Sickles, Secretary of Legation to Mr. Buchanan, who was our Minister in London, was sent over to get the President's approval of the plan of the Ostend Conference, which, as our readers remember, resulted in a declaration that Cuba was necessary to the safety and well being of the United States, and that unless peaceably ceded to us for a reasonable consideration, we should be justified in taking possession of the island by force of arms. This declaration surprised the whole civilized world, but no one so much as its effect surprised the conspirators who signed and countenanced it. Wall street was convulsed.

Our Government seemed to be upon the verge of a war with all Europe without any provocation, and in prosecution of a policy never before avowed by any civilized nation, and only worthy of pirates and highwaymen. The capitalists from every part of the country rushed to Washington in alarm; the leading commercial men of his own party assured the President that the country would not sustain him. He was frightened, tore up what is known as the "War Message," which he had actually written; and Soule, whom he had previously protected, he handed over to the tender mercies of Mr. Marcey, by whom he was speedily flayed alive and sent home to his friends in Louisiana. And from that day until yesterday, not a word has been lisped by the national Executive looking to the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Buchanan found himself sharing with Mr. Soule in the general disgrace attending the President's desertion of the Ostend negociators and the policy he had himself helped to mark out for them, and naturally felt indignant at the treachery and traitors of whom he had been made the victim.

Mr. Dodge was sent to Madrid to reverse the entire policy prescribed to Mr. Soule. His Presence in Europe was an official rebuke to all the Ostend Conferees, and it is not strange, therefore that the President disposes of him summarily and withou any waste of words. His successor is likely to be a man who will give to the Cuban question the political prominence which it occupied some three years ago, and henceforth it may be regarded as an element in our financial anxiety, for which large allowance must be made.

OLD SPANISH TRADITION.

According to the old Spanish tradition, Columbus's discovery of America is mainly due to a hard fought game of chess. Ferdinand of Spain passed the latter hours of the day over the chequer board; his principal antagonist being an old grandee, whose skill put the monarch s powers to a severe test. Columbus had long been dancing attendance at the court, in pursuit of the one aim of his life—the grant of an expedition in search of a New World—and although he had hitherto failed in his aim, yet he had enlisted the sympathies and support of the good Isabella. Ferdinand was one of those matter of fact men who object to furthering the schemes of enthusiasts, and withheld his consent to a New World expedition being formed Poor Columbus would long before have sought assistance elsewhere, but Isabella prevented him, and redoubled her efforts with her husband. The day arrived when the great navigator was to recieve his final answer; he wended his way toward the palace at nightfall, more with the intention of bidding adieu to his royal patroness, than from any hope of success with Ferdinand. Isabella had not, however, resigned herself and Columbus to defeat; and, on the latter's arriving, she immediately sought the king, who, being absorbed in a hard-fought game with the aforementioned old noble, was not in a likely mood to be bothered by the application of an importunate sailor. The queen's interruption had the effect of merely distracting the monarch's attention, causing him to lose his principal piece, which was followed by a volley of imprecations on suitors in general, and Columbus in particular. The game grew worse and worse, and defeat seemed imminent. Now Isabella without ever playing, had picked up considerable knowledge of the game by watching her husband and the nobles, and when Ferdinand told her that her *protégé* should be successful or otherwise, according as the game resulted, she immediately bent all her energies upon the board.—The contest had been unusually long, and the courtiers clustered round the table, amused at the excitement of the king, and the quiet satisfaction of his antagonist. Thus the game went on, which was to decide the discovery of a new World, until Isabella leaned towards her husband's ear and whispered, "You can checkmate him in four moves." In the utmost astonishment the king re-examined his game, found that his wife's assertion was correct, and announced a few minutes subsequently that Columbus should depart on his voyage of discovery with the title of "Admiral of the Fleets".

From Livingston's African Discoveries.

THE AFRICANS OF THE INTERIOR.

Each village we passed furnished us with a couple of men to take us on to the next. They were useful in showing us the parts least covered with jungle. When we came near a village, we saw men, women and children employed in weeding their gardens, they being great agriculturists. Most of the men are muscular, and have large plowman hands. Their color is the same admixture, from very dark to light olive, that we saw in Londa. Though all have thick lips and flat noses, only the more degraded of the population possess the ugly negro physiognomy. They mark themselves by a line of little raised cicatrices, each of which is a quarter of an inch long; they extend from the tip of the nose to the root of the hair on the forehead. It is remarkable that I never met with an Albino in crossing Africa, though, from accounts published by the Portuguese, I had been led to expect that they were held in favor as doctors by certain chiefs. I saw several in the South: one at Kuruman is a full grown woman, and a man having this peculiarity of skin was met with in the colony. Their bodies are always blistered on exposure to the sun, as the skin is more tender than that of the blacks. The Kuruman woman lived some time at Kolobeng, and generally had on her bosom and shoulders the remains of large blisters. She was most anxious to be made black, but nitrate of silver, taken internally, did not produce its usual effect. During the time I resided at Mabotsa, a woman came to the station with a fine boy, an Albino. The father had ordered her to throw him away, but she clung to her offspring for many years. He was remarkably intelligent for his age. The pupil of the eye was of a pink color, and the eye itself was unsteady in vision. The hair or rather wool, was yellow, and the features were common among the Bechuanas. After I left the place the mother is said to have become tired of living apart from the father, who refused to have her while she retained the son. She took him out one day and killed him close to the village of Mabotsa, and nothing was done to her by the authorities. From having met with no Albinos in Londa, I suspect they are there also put to death. We saw one dwarf only in Londa, and brands on him showed that he had once been a slave; and there is one dwarf woman at Linyanti. The general absence of deformed persons is partly owing to their destruction in infancy, and partly to the mode of life being a natural one, so far as ventilation and food are concerned. They use but few unwholesome mixtures as condiments, and, though their undress exposes them to the vicissitudes of the temperature, it does not harbor [illegible]. It was observed that, when small-pox and measles visited the country, they were most severe on the half-castes who were clothed. In several tribes, a child which is said to "tlolo," transgress, is put to death. "Tlolo," or transgression, is ascribed to several curious cases. A child who cut the upper front teeth before the under was always put to death among the Bukas, and, I believe, also among the Bakwains. In some tribes, a case of twins renders one of them liable to death; and an ox, which, while laying in the pen, beats the ground with its tail, is treated in the same way. It was thought to be calling death to visit the tribe. When I was coming through Londa, my men carried a great number of fowls, of a larger breed than any they had at home. If one crowed before midnight it had been guilty of "tlolo," and was killed. The men often carried them sitting on their guns, and if one began to crow in a forest the owner would give it a beating, by way of teaching it not to be guilty of crowing at unseasonable hours.

The women here are in the habit of piercing the upper lip and gradually enlarging the orifice until they can insert a shell. The lip appears drawn out beyond the perpendicular of the nose, and gives them a most ungainly aspect. Sekwebu remarked, "these women want to make their mouths like those of ducks;" and, indeed, it does appear as if they had the idea that female beauty of lip had been attained by the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* alone. This custom prevails throughout the country of the Maravi, and no one could see it without confessing that fashion had never led woman to freak a more mad.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

LATTER DAY WARNING.

When legislatures keep the law,
When banks dispose with bolts and locks,
When berries, whortle—rasp—and straw—
Grow bigger *downwards* through the box—

When he that selleth house or land
Shows leak in roof or flaw in right,—
When harberdashers choose the strand
Whose windows hath the broadest light—

When preachers tell us all they think,
And party leaders all they mean,—
When what we pay for, that we drink,
From real grape and coffee-bean—

When lawyers take what they would give,
And doctors give what they would take—
When city fathers eat to live,
Save when they fast for conscience' sake—

When one that hath a horse on sale
Shall bring his merit to the proof,
Without a lie for every nail
That holds the iron on the hoof—

When in the usual place for rips
Our gloves are stitched with special care,
And guarded well with whalebone tips
Where first umbrellas need repair—

When Cuba's weeds have quite forgot
The power of suction to resist,
And claret-bottle harbor not
Such dimples as would hold your fist—

When publishers no longer steal,
And pay for what they stole before,—
When the first locomotive's wheel
Rolls through the Hoosac tunnel's bore:—

Till then let Cumming blaze away,
And Miller saints blow up the globe,
But when you see that blessed day,
Then order your ascension robe!

CHARLES DICKENS ON SCHOOLS.

At the fourth anniversary dinner of the Warehousemen and Clerk's Schools, (London,) Mr. Charles Dickens occupied the chair. On the subject which had brought the company together Mr. Dickens spoke with his usual felicity, as follows:

"I must now solicit your attention for a few minutes to the cause of your assembling together—the main and real object of this evening's gathering; for I suppose we are all agreed that the motto of these tables is not 'Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die;' but, 'Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we live'. It is because a great and good work is to live to-morrow, and to live a greater and a better life with every succeeding to-morrow, that we eat and drink here at all. Conspicuous on the card of admission to this dinner is the word 'Schools' This set me to thinking this morning what are the sorts of schools that I don't like. I found them on consideration, to be rather numerous. I don't like—to begin with, and to begin like charity, at home—I don't like the sort of school to which I once went myself, the respected proprietor of which was by far the most ignorant man I have ever had the pleasure to know—one of the worst tempered men perhaps that ever lived, whose business it was to make as much out of us and put as little into us as possible, and who sold us at a figure which I remember we used to delight to estimate as amounting to exactly two pounds, four shillings and sixpence, sterling, per head.—(Laughter). I dont like that sort of school, because I don't see what business the master had to be at the top of it instead of at the bottom, and because I never could understand the wholesomeness of the moral preached on the abject appearance and degraded condition of the teachers, who plainly said to us by their looks every day of their lives, 'Boys, never be learned; whatever you are, above all things be warned from that time by our sunken cheeks, by our pimply noses, by our meager diet, by our acid beer and by our extraordinary suits of clothes—(roars of laughter)—of which no human being can say whether they are snuff colored turned black or black turned snuff colored—a point upon which we ourselves are perfectly unable to offer any ray of enlightenment, it is so very long since they were undarned and new.—I do not like that sort of school because I have never yet lost my ancient suspicion touching that curious coincidence that the boy with four brothers to come always got the prizes.—In fact, and short I do not like that sort of school which is a pernicious and abominable humbug altogether. (Hear, hear.) Again ladies and gentlemen, I don't like that sort of school—a ladies' school—with which the other school used to dance on Wednesdays, where the young ladies as I look back upon them now, seem to me always to have been in new stays and disgrace—the latter concerning a place of which I know nothing at this day, that bounds Timbuctoo on the north-east, (laughter) and where memory always depicts the youthful enthraller of my first affection as forever standing against a wall, in a curious machine of wood, which confined her innocent feet in the first dancing position, while those arms, which should have encircled my jacket, those precious arms, I say, were pinioned behind her by an instrument of torture called a backboard, fixed in the manner of a double direction post. Again, I don't like that sort of school of which we have a notable example in Kent which was established ages ago by worthy scholars and good men long deceased, whose munificent endowments have been monstrously perverted from their original purpose, and which in their distorted condition are struggled for and fought over with the most indecent pertinacity. Again, I don't like, that sort of school—and I have seen a great many such in these latter times—where the bright childish imagination is utterly discouraged, and where those bright childish faces—which it is so very good for the wisest among us to remember in after life, and when the world is too much with us, early and late—are gloomily and grimly scared out of countenance; where I have never seen among the pupils, whether boys or girls, anything but little parrots and small calculating machines. (Loud cheers.) Again, I don't by any means like schools in leather breeches, and with mortified baskets for bonnets, which file along the streets in long melancholy rows under the escort of that surprising British monster—a beadle [great laughter,] whose system of instruction, I am afraid, too often presents that happy union of sound with sense of which a very remarkable instance is given in a grave report of a trustworthy school inspector to the effect that a boy, in great repute at school for his learning, presented on his slate, as one of the commandments, the perplexing prohibition, 'Thou shalt not commit doldrum.' (Laughter.) Ladies and gentlemen, I confess also that I don't like those schools, even though the instruction given in them be gratuitous, where those sweet little voices which ought to be heard when speaking in very different accents, anathematize by rote any human being who does not hold to what is taught there. Lastly, I do not like, and I did not like some years ago, cheap distant schools, where neglected children pine from year to year under an amount of neglect want and youthful misery far too sad even to be glanced at in this cheerful assembly. And now, ladies and gentleman, perhaps you wil permit me to sketch in a few words the sort of a school that I do like. It is a school established by the members of an industrious and useful order, which supplies the comforts and graces of life at every familiar turning in the road of our existence; it is a school established by them for the orphan and necessitous children of their own brethren and sisterhood; it is a place giving an education worthy of them, by them invented, by them conducted, by them watched over; it is a place of education where, while the beautiful history of the Christian religion is daily taught, and while the life of that Divine Teacher, who himself took little children on his knees, is daily studied, no sectarian ill-will nor narrow human dogma is permitted to darken the face of the clear heaven which they disclose. It is a children's school which is at the same time, no less a children's home—a home not to be confided to the care of cold or ignorant strangers, nor, by the nature of its foundation, in the course of ages to pass into hands that have as much natural right to deal with it as with the peaks of the highest mountains or with the depths of the sea, but to be from generation to generation administered by men living in precisely such homes as these poor children have lost—(cheers)—by men always bent upon making that replacement such a house as their dear children might find a happy refuge in if they themselves were taken early away. And I fearlessly ask, is this a design which has any claim to your sympathy? Is this a sort of school which is deserving of your support? This is the design, this the school, whose strong and simple claim I have to lay before you to-night. I must particularly entreat you not to suppose that my fancy and unfortunate habit of fiction has anything to do with the picture I have just presented to you. It is a sober matter of fact. The Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools, established for the maintaining, clothing and education of the orphan and necessitous children of those employed in the wholesale trades and manufactures of the United Kingdom, are in fact, what I have just described. These schools for both sexes were originated only four years ago. In the first six weeks of the undertaking the young men, of themselves and quite unaided, subscribing the large sum of £9,000 pounds. The schools have been opened only three years. They have now on their foundation thirty-nine children, and in a few days they will have six more, making a total of forty-five. They have been most munificently assisted by the heads of great mercantile houses, numerously represented, I am happy to say, around me, and they have a funded capital of almost £14,001. This is wonderful progress; but the aim must be still upwards, the motto always 'Excelsior'. You do not need to be told that five-and-forty children can form but a very small proportion of the orphans and necessitous children of those who have been intrusted with the wholesale trades and manufactures of the United Kingdom; you do not require to be informed that the houses at New-cross, rented for a small term of years, in which the schools are at present established, can afford but most imperfect accommodation for such a breadth of design.

To carry this great work through the two remaining degrees of better and best there must be more work, more co-operation, more friends, more money. Then be the friends, and give the money. (Cheers.) Before I conclude, there is one other feature in these schools which I would commend to your special attention and approval. Their benefits are reserved for the children of subscribers; that is to say, it is an essential principle of the institution that it must help those whose parents have helped them, and that the unfortunate children whose father has been so lax, or so criminal as to withold a subscription so exceedingly small that, when divided by weeks, it amounts to only threepence weekly, cannot, in justice, be allowed to jostle out and shoulder away the happier children whose father has had that little forethought, or done that little kindness, which was requisite to secure for them the benefits of the institution. I really cannot believe that there will long be any such defaulting parents. I cannot believe that any of the intelligent young men who are engaged in the wholesale houses will long neglect this obvious, this easy duty. If they suppose that the objects of their love, born or unborn will never want the benefits of the charity, that may be a fatal and blind mistake—it can never be an excuse; for, supposing them to be right in their anticipation, they should do what is asked for the sake of their friends and comrades around them, assured that they will be the happier and the better for the deed. Ladies and gentlemen, this little 'labor of love' of mine is now done.—I most heartily wish that I could charm you now not to see me, not to think of me, not to hear me—I most heartily wish that I could make you see, in my stead, the multitude of innocent and bereaved children who are looking towards these schools, and entreating, with uplifted hands, to be let in. A very famous advocate once said, in speaking of his fears of failure when he had first to speak in court, being very poor, that he felt his little children tugging at his skirts, and that recovered him. Will you think of the number of little children who are tugging at my skirts, when I ask you, in their names, on their behalf, and in their little persons, and in no strength of my own, to encourage and assist this work."

MEETING OF BRYANT AND MONTGOMERY.

"It was on a bright June morning of 1854, that the poet Bryant paid a visit to the Mount to see one whose name,' he said, 'he had long honored, and of the admiration of whom he had given evidence by committing to memory, when young, the whole of 'The Wanderer of Switzerland.' The quiet and unaffected manners of his American guest charmed Montgomery, and he felt at home with him immediately. 'I am anxious,' said he, in the course of conversation, 'to see your poets give to their works an impression of native originality, more of an interest derived from the peculiar character of their country, and imitate less those of our own—on this account I have been much pleased with Longfellow.' Of Bryant himself, this is a marked excellence, whose descriptive writings are essentially American, and the graphic felicity of whose details transport us to all the brilliant peculiarities of our forest scenery. On Montgomery playfully remarking, 'You pirate our books so in your country, sometimes reprinting a whole volume in a newspaper,' Bryant rejoined;—'and you certainly returned the compliment. I say nothing of Longfellow's poems, which you have named; but my own have all been reprinted here, without either consultation or concurrency on my part, and I was surprised, when in London the other day, to have put in my hand a metropolitan impression of a few pieces which I published only just before I left home to complete a volume. The English printer seems to have thought them equally desirable to perfect his surreptitious edition."

"TRYING TO GROW."

How many hearts are lost,
Trying to grow,
Check'd by untimely frost,
Struggling through snow;
Chill'd by adversity,
Blighted by wo—
How many hearts are lost,
"Trying to grow."

Hidden by weeds and briars,
One precious flower
Holds up its tiny head,
Conscious of power;
Brambles close over it,
Weeds work its wo:
Vainly's that tiny flower
"Trying to grow."

A child at a cottage door,
Basks in the sun;
Dreaming of high destiny—
Great works well done;
Days and nights pass away,
Years come and go:
Age finds him still at work,
"Trying to grow."

Striving for happy hours,
Life slides away;
Better be striving,
Than idling all day:
Hearts may be cheerful
In darkness or wo,
When in Truth and in Goodness
They're "trying to grow."

ZENO.

As a man, Zeno appears deserving of the highest respect. Although sharing the doctrines of the Cynics, he did not share their grossness, their insolence, or their affectations. In person he was tall and slender; and although of weakly constitution, he lived to a great age, being rigidly abstemious, feeding mainly upon figs, bread and honey. His brow was furrowed with thought; and this gave a tinge of severity to his aspect, which accorded with the austerity of his doctrines. So honored and respected was he by the Athenians, that they entrusted to him the keys of the citadel, and when he died they erected to his memory a statue of brass. His death is thus recorded: In his ninety-eighth year, as he was stepping out of his school, he fell and broke his finger. He was so affected at the consciousness of his infirmity, that, striking the earth he exclaimed, "Why am I thus importuned? Earth, I obey thy summons!" He went home and strangled himself.

In the history of humanity there are periods when society seems fast dissolving; when ancient creeds have lost their majesty, and new creeds want disciples; when the unlooker sees the fabric tottering, beneath which his fellow-men are crowded either in sullen dispair or in blaspheming levity, and seeing this, he feels that there is safety still possible, if men will but be bold; he raises a voice of warning and a voice of exhortation; he bids them behold their peril and tremble, behold their salvation and resolve. He preaches to them a doctrine they had been unused to hear, or, hearing it, unused to heed, and by the mere force of his own intense conviction he gathered round him some believers who are saved. If the social anarchy be not too widely spread, he saves his country by directing its energies in a new channel; if the country's doom is sealed, he makes a gallant effort, though a vain one, and "leaves a spotless name to after times."

Such a man was Zeno. Greece was fallen; but hope still remained. A wide-spread disease was fast eating out the vigor of its life; Skepticism, Indifference, Sensuality, Epicurean softness, were only counteracted by the magnificent but vague works of Plato, or the vast but abstruse system of Aristotle. Greek civilization was fast falling to decay. A little time, and Rome, the she-wolf's nursling, would usurp the place which Greece had once so proudly held—the place of vanguard of European civilization.—Rome, the mighty, would take from the feeble hands of Greece the trust she was no longer worthy to hold. There was a presentiment of Rome, in Zeno's breast. In him the manly energy and stern simplicity which was to conquer the world; in him the deep reverence for moral worth, which was the glory of Rome, before, intoxicated with success, she sought to ape the literary and philosophical glory of old Hellas, Zeno the Stoic had a Roman spirit; and this is the reason why so many noble Romans became his disciples; he had deciphered the wants of their spiritual nature.

From the St. Paul Pioneer.

DAKOTAH TERRITORY.

It seems highly probable that at the coming Session of Congress, a Territory will be organized West of the State of Minnesota, comprising the area lying between the Western boundary of the State of Minnesota and the Missouri and White Earth rivers, which streams form the Eastern boundary of Nebraska.

As to the present population of Dakotah, supposing it to consist of the residue of Minnesota Territory, no very definite information can be procured. It is estimated at four thousand—giving fifteen hundred to the Red River region and the remainder to the country open to settlement, contiguous to the Big Sioux. On the Big Sioux there are several thriving settlements, the principal one being at the Falls—Sioux Falls City is the name it boasts. Here there are about thirty houses, a steam saw-mill, and several stone buildings.

At Eminija, a few miles below the Falls and the head of steamboat navigation on the Big Sioux, there are several houses. At Flandrau, also on the Sioux, and forty miles above the Falls, there are a few houses. At Medary, sixty miles from the Falls by the tortuous course of the river, there is a thriving settlement, boasting upwards of twenty houses, and probably as many families.

The only ceded land lying within Dakotah Territory, is that situated East of the Big Sioux and West of the Minnesota. This strip will probably average twenty-six miles in width, and is but one hundred and sixty miles in length. This is the only land open to settlement until a treaty is made.

The great drawback to the prosperity of Dakotah is the scarcity of timber. Except in the valleys of the rivers, and also on the borders of some of the large lakes, no timer can be found, and even where it does exist, it is found in quantities sufficient merely to meet the wants of the settlers in the immediate locality.

Dakotah is not destitute, as many suppose of navigable streams. The Missouri is navigable far beyond the point where it ceases to form the western boundary of the Territory. The Big Sioux is navigable for one hundred miles, [for small skiffs,] and James River nearly three hundred. The Red River is navigable from the mouth of the Cheyenne to Lake Winnipeg, in British America. There are other streams which empty into the Missouri, North of the mouth of James River which is said to be navigable for a short distance.

We learn with pleasure that the noted "Border Ruffian," James H Stringfellow, has left Kansas, and is about to return to Virginia, which is his native State.

In 1850, there were 79,775 mulattoes in the State of Virginia, showing either that the "first families" are fast intermarrying with the "niggers," or that slavery is the fruitful parent of the most loathsome and wholesale fornication. And yet we have ministers, even in the M. E. Church, who say "let it alone, let us baptize it, and sanctify it, and get all we can of it into the Church, and keep it there forever!"—*Northern Independent.*

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.
Phebe T. Merritt, Ionia, Michigan.
Adrian, Samuel Hayball, Michigan.
Livonia, Harriet Fuller "
Plymouth, Isaac N. Hedden, "
Ypsilanti, Samuel D. Moore, "
Union City, John D. Zimmerman, Michigan.
McRoy Grove, Tho's Fox, "
Battle Creek, Phebe H. Merritt, "
Bedford, Henry Cornell, "
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Wm. Hern, Brighton, Indiana.
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The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have issued the following Tracts for gratuitous distribution:

No. 1. The United States Constitution, Examined.
No. 2. White Slavery in the United States.
No. 3. Colonization. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.
No. 4. Does Slavery Christianise the Negro? By Rev. T. W. Higginson.
No. 5. The Inter-State Slave Trade. By John G. Palfrey.
No. 6. The "Ruin" of Jamaica. By Richard Hildreth.
No. 7. Revolution the only Remedy for Slavery.
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No. 9. Influence of Slavery upon the White Population. By a Lady.
No. 10, Slavery and the North. By C. C. Burleigh.
No. 11. Disunion our Wisdom and our Duty. By Rev. Charles E. Hodges.
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No. 13. The Two Altars; or, Two Pictures in One. By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe.
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No. 16. The American Tract Society; and its Policy of Suppression and Silence. Being the Unanimous Remonstrance of the Fourth Congregational Society, Hartford, Ct.
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All donations for the Tract Fund, or for the circulation of any partilular Tract of the above series, should be sent to Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the American Antislavery Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Fifty Dollars will stereotype an eight-page tract and print *five thousand* copies of it.

Application for the above Tracts, for gratuitous distribution, should be made to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston to the Anti-Slavery, Offices, 138 Nassau street New York, and 31 North street, Philadelphia; to JOEL McMILLAN, Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio; or to JACOB WALTON, Jr., Adrian, Michigan.

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The new feature for the coming year is one that we have long thought of presenting to our reader—the CORRESPONDENCE *of four very brilliant women who send us regularly the* GOSSIP OF THE GAY WORLD. We have grudged exceedingly the keeping of these most readable matters to ourselves—feeling certain that it was precisely the *fresh gossip* which our subscribers required as after-sence to the otherwise brimming cup—and, with some difficulty, we have obtained the consent of our fair correspondents. It was *only* on one condition, however—that the *incognita*, for each, should be strictly preserved. We agreed to this, but, as it was important to distinguish between their several Letters, we venture to suggest *noms de plume*, such as we thought would be somewhat descriptive of their several veins of humor. The four ladies will therefore be introduced to the readers of the next volume of the Home Journal, as

MRS. JAPONICA JONES,
MRS. AMELIA RATTER,
MISS LOTTA NUFFIN,
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As a New Year's present from a Gentleman to a Lady, the Home Journal is one, of which the remembrance is renewed every week, and it is unsurpassed as a gift in good taste.

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